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Issued Monthly By

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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The President General's Message

That Reminds Me:

The Fifty-Seventh Continental Congress, with all of its work and play, with all of its wealth of program, with all of its report of accomplishment in every State, has written its record on the pages of history. Even Mother Nature herself made her very definite contribution to the comfort of those in attendance, since the weather continued ideal throughout the week of our sessions. Personally the Congress has left me deeply grateful for many things. The attendance in point of volume and of representative character of our membership provided the background for action upon all points in a manner to truly speak for the Society as a united whole. The whole-souled way in which Daughters devoted themselves to dispatching the business in hand was an inspiration. And upon behalf of my entire administration may I confess our confidence that we face the remaining two years with an assurance which could not exist at the outset before personnel were mobilized and policies framed? There remains, as there should be, much of work to be done by every Daughter and every Chapter, but the existence of good-will and harmonious devotion to duty augurs well that the work will be done.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Many of you will recall my suggestion in earlier chats that wherever opportunity presented itself, it would be a worth-while experiment for Chapters to send as delegates to Congress members who had not chanced to have attended any Congress in the past. It has come to me many times, both in conversation and by mail, that this has been done this year. The wisdom of the experiment has amply proven itself in all instances that I have had reported. The delegate has not alone had an outstanding experience herself, but she has in very truth observed the Daughters in action; the magnitude of their functions has spoken; the sincerity of their programs has been most appealing; the skill of their operations has been unmistakable. And all of this is taken back to the individual Chapter meetings and membership. I urge with more confidence than originally the enlargement of the practice.

* * * * * * * * * * *

In this, my first Message to you since Congress adjourned, I should mention the building project which the Congress authorized, after full discussion, by a vote of 950 to 210. Our permanent plant of beautiful buildings as heretofore existing at Washington, D. C., is to receive an addition to our Administration Building, so designed as to increase, if that be possible, and certainly not to mar the architectural beauty of the whole. The estimate submitted is $900,000.00. You will have much of detail submitted for your information. In fact, much of it may be in process of distribution before this printed page reaches you. However, because of the magnitude of the project, as well as its critical need in the future operation of our Society, mention is deemed appropriate here.

Estella A. O'Byrne

President General, N. S. D. A. R.

[ 511 ]
WHEN the July number of the Magazine is issued, practically two months will have passed since Continental Congress adjourned sine die and now it may not be amiss to glance back in retrospect upon some of the highlights of those memorable sessions.

There was nothing new about the opening evening with its colorful processional of National Officers and the white robed young pages carrying the state flags; but when from the ceiling the American Flag slowly unfolds and flutters over the President General, like a benediction, the old throb stirs the heart of every onlooker.

During the sessions the delegates took their duties seriously and remained in their seats the greater part of the time. Shopping and sightseeing did not seem to present the old allure.

Always to be seen in her place on the platform was the slender figure of the President General, Mrs. Roscoe O’Byrne. Pleasant and smiling and without seeming haste, she dispatched the business of Congress with dignity and finality.

On the lighter side were the invariable breakfasts, luncheons, teas and dinners. We may complain of tired feet but we all love these affairs and they do have their place in the renewal of friendships.

Flowers were everywhere and on everyone and the platform on Wednesday evening, which was State Regents’ night, looked like a horticultural contest. The prize display was the gorgeous purple orchid muff, carried by the President General.

The photographers were ubiquitous as usual and would spring up out of nowhere on the slightest provocation. The results often left much to be desired, but the majority wisely refrained from blaming the cameraman.

The elections? Well, they were about the same—perhaps a little more so this time—but after having gone through this annual observance for years on end, we have learned to acquire a sense of humor.

There may be frowns and friction but in the finals smiles prevail.

The one sour note came afterward when Archbishop Patrick O’Boyle during solemn high mass the following Sunday, took occasion to condemn the Daughters of the American Revolution because in one of its resolutions it opposed increasing immigration quotas at this time. Of course, that was news and nuts and nectar for the press.

He opined that “it is very regrettable that the leaders of the D.A.R. have not taken the time and energy to learn that these people” (the D.P.’s) “are among the strongest opponents of communism in Europe today.” The Archbishop should know that they do take the time and energy to study vital problems. Otherwise they would not be leaders.

The Society has always fought communism shoulder to shoulder with the Catholic Church and in the early days one of its best friends and teachers was none other than Father Walsh of Washington.

As individuals and tax payers, the members are cheerfully contributing their share toward the billions that will go across the waters for relief and rehabilitation.

Now they feel that it is high time for this country to focus attention upon the veterans who have been pushed around for two years. They need jobs and homes. Their little children need security—the security that their fathers earned for them and for the rest of us as well.

Great pressure is now being brought to bear upon Congress to enact a Housing Bill. This seems wholly inconsistent with passage of legislation to admit more householders into the country.

In condemning the resolution, Archbishop O’Boyle failed to mention the fact that in it concern for our veterans was stressed.

We mention it now. And it is doubtful if the Daughters, individually or collectively, will ever change their minds on that point.
Our Colonial Colleges
2—The Ursuline Convent

BY HERBERT G. MOORE

ON August 7, 1727, after a perilous voyage of more than five months, a small group of Ursuline nuns caught their first glimpse of a city that was to be their home for the rest of their lives—Nouvelle Orleans, named in honor of the Regent Duke who ruled France during the minority of Louis XV. The landing of the Ursulines was a momentous event, for these devout women, who were never again to see their families or their native France, had voluntarily elected to come to the New World in order to redeem the children of this primitive wilderness from vice and ignorance. Consequently the whole population was there to greet them, from the Governor and his lady down to the most awestruck Negress and the most bedecked Indian squaw.

But this first view of a “metropolis” that had been extravagantly hailed in poem and song as the Paris of the New World must have been disappointing to these religious daughters of the virtuous St. Ursula. As an eye-witness described it, the city presented “no better aspect than that of a vast sink or sewer.” There were still only a few hundred wretched hovels, with here and there the slightly more commodious house of a planter, scattered over the drystock patches of the morass and half-hidden by the reeds and tall grasses. Surrounding the town, and at times encroaching upon it, was a malarious wet thicket of willows and dwarf palmettos, a forbidding labyrinth of stagnant lakes and bayous and open ditches infested by snakes and alligators and all manner of insects.

The city’s population was equally wretched, made up mostly of trappers and gold-hunters, adventurers and fortune-seekers, ex-convicts and deported galley slaves. Even many of the girls had been recruited from the French House of Correction, and, while they were now supposedly reformed, it was not to be expected that these young ladies of once easy virtue would make ideal wives and mothers. These gay opportunists and unprincipled rousta-bouts were nearly as wild and untamed as the wilderness they settled, and it was sometimes difficult to determine which was the city’s greater scourge—the lawless inhabitants within or the savage Indian tribes outside the stockade.

Only nine years before, in 1718, Jean Baptiste Lemoyn, Sieur de Bienville, the intrepid French-Canadian explorer, had selected this spongy isle about a hundred miles from the mouth of the Mississippi as the site of the new capital of Louisiana, a region vaster than all the territory conquered by Alexander. But the sagacious Bienville soon realized that this spiritually destitute frontier town would never fulfill its true destiny, that reputable families from France would never be attracted—unless some provisions were made for the training of the young. Largely through his efforts a few Jesuit priests had been brought from France to fill the spiritual void and a small boys’ school had been opened with Father Cecil, a Capuchin monk, becoming the first schoolmaster in the Louisiana Territory.

But as an old pamphlet pointed out, “civilization depends more upon the training of the feminine sex than the masculine, and for the girls nothing had as yet been done.” While a few wealthy families managed to send their sons to Europe to be educated, the voyage was too long and hazardous for their daughters. The urgent appeal from Governor Bienville and Father Beaubois, the lately arrived Superior of the Jesuits, finally reached the Ursulines at Rouen, a Catholic order founded at Brescia in 1535 for the purpose of educating young girls and caring for the poor and sick. Thus it was that on February 22, 1727—exactly five years to the day before the birth of George Washington—ten professed sisters of the order, one novice and two servants set sail from L’Orient, and on August 7, 1727, they landed at the miserable outpost that was Nouvelle Orleans.

The monastery, which the “Company of the Indies” was building, was far from completed, and Bienville offered the nuns his large “country house” as temporary
This house, therefore, became the first convent by some 70 years in all the region between the St. Lawrence and the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. From the roof "the nuns could look abroad on a scene of weird and solemn splendor. The surrounding wilderness, with its spreading live oaks and ghastly cypresses, cut up by glassy, meandering bayous, was the refuge and home of reptiles, wild beasts, vultures, herons and many wondrous specimens of the fauna of Louisiana."

In this frontier setting, amid many hazards and almost unbelievable privations, the Ursulines began their work of Christianizing the infidels, educating the ignorant and ministering to the sick. Here they established the first educational institution for girls in what constitutes the present territory of the United States, the first free school, the first orphanage and the first charity hospital. The population, of course, was predominantly Catholic, and Catholic schools were as natural here as were schools of various Protestant faiths in the original thirteen colonies. But an old directory of the academy stated that "pupils of all denominations are admitted, and no interference is used upon the score of religion, but for the sake of order, all are equally required to assist with propriety at the exercise of Divine Worship."

Finances were a serious problem from the beginning. The daughters of wealthy parents paid tuition at the boarding academy, and this provided a useful income—when there were enough boarders. The Company of the Indies also made a contract with the Ursulines to care for the female orphans of the colony in return for which they were to receive 150 livres each per year up to 30 orphans. Quite frequently the sisters had more than 30 orphans in their charge. In addition, the Company allotted 600 livres to each of six sisters each year, but the religious community was usually far more numerous. In the documents that have come down to us it is frequently noted that the government was in arrears with the pensions both for the orphans and the nuns, and sometimes these were finally paid in bills of exchange that were worth much less than their face value. Finances, indeed, were always a serious problem.

The people connected directly or indirectly with this institution, like their contemporaries in the English colonies, were so busy making history that they found little time to write it for others to read. But a number of letters and documents have been preserved in the Archives Nationales, Paris; the Archivo General de Indias at Seville; and the Archives of the Ursuline Convent at New Orleans—with many transcripts filed in the Library of Congress at Washington. One such letter, dated April 20, 1728, and written by Mother St. Augustin Tranchepain (this curious last name literally means "slice of bread") to Abbe Raguet in France, reveals the unselfish spirit with which the Ursulines undertook a task that was never easy:

"We have at last the happiness of having a large number of boarders and of day pupils with whose education the parents appear satisfied, and we hope that it will produce in a few years great benefits in the colony where Religion is little known and still less practiced. Besides we have a special class for the Negresses and Indians and our Sisters vie with each other as to who will take charge of these poor infidels of whom several have already received sufficient instruction to receive holy baptism. We have also charged ourselves with the care of the orphans to provide them with a suitable education which will put them in a position to work to earn their living, according to their condition. . . . I assure you, sir, that it gives great joy to my heart and animates me more and more to undertake all for the love of Him who has done us this great favor of using us to make Himself known and loved in a place where He is so neglected and so forgotten."

And on May 6, 1728, Father de Beau-bois wrote to Abbe Raguet:

"There are now sixteen young lady boarders, seven or eight Negresses, also boarders, and twenty-five day pupils. . . . If in France they would be grateful to me for anything, it would be for the honor that the religious do the country and for the services that they render it. The great good that they do here by the education that they give to every kind and to so many children and to so many slaves, renders them respected and makes them loved by all the people. . . . They are overburdened with work and although they are going very much beyond their resources, they nevertheless shelter gratuitously in their
house some orphans who were either wholly abandoned or in very bad hands.”

On November 28, 1729, occurred the bloody Natchez massacre, when the French at Fort Rosalie were slaughtered by the savages upon whom the Jesuit missionaries had had as yet little influence. Caring for the orphans resulting from this tragedy imposed a new burden upon the already short-handed Ursulines. As Father Le Petit expressed it: “The little girls . . . have greatly enlarged the interesting group of orphans which the religious are bringing up. The great number of those children serves but to augment their charity and attentions.”

But although the missionaries had as yet been unable to civilize some of the wildest tribes, such as the Natchez and Choctaws, they had had marked success with the Illinois. Quoting again from Father Le Petit concerning the first visit of the Illinois to the Ursulines:

“The first day the Illinois saw the religious, Mamantouenza, perceiving near them a group of little girls, remarked: ‘I see, indeed, that you are not religious without an object. You are like the Black Robes, our Fathers; you labor for others. ‘Ah! if we had up there two or three of you, our wives and daughters would have more sense and would be better Christians’."

And when the Mother Superior suggested that he choose from among them, the old chief replied: “It is not for me to choose, it is for you who know them. The choice ought to fall on those who are most attached to God, and who love Him most.”

In addition, the Ursulines at this time also took under their protection the Filles-a-la-Cassette (girls with trunks or caskets) whom the king sent out as wives for his soldiers. Still later, they received large numbers of the exiled women and children of the wandering Acadians who sought a haven in New Orleans.

While living conditions generally were very primitive, the food during that early period was more varied than one might expect. From an old document we learn that: “Indian meal was never absent from the table; the bread was made of meal and rice mixed; wheaten bread was a rare delicacy. Great advances had been made in a short time in the culture of fruits and vegetables; many rare varieties were introduced by the Jesuits. Figs, bananas, grapes, pineapples, melons, beans, potatoes, pecans, etc., were quite common. The meat was better than in France: venison, woodcocks, teal-ducks, pheasants, partridges, quail, and other kind of game were abundant. All real friends of the colony regretted, with the nuns, that the settlers did not apply more steadily to agriculture instead of wasting their energies in dreams about gold and silver mines.”

In 1734 the new convent, which the Company had been building since before the arrival of the Ursulines, was finally completed, and the nuns moved in with appropriate ceremony in which the whole town joined. This building, with its thick walls, iron shutters and heavy bolts and bars, was made strong enough to withstand a siege, for an attack from the Indians or even the English was by no means improbable at the time.

The nuns and government officials were constantly considering plans to increase the productivity of the colony and the prosperity of the colonists. In this connection a letter written at Versailles on September 13, 1735, by a French minister and addressed to Governor Bienville, is interesting:

“...The intentions that you have of having the boarders and orphans who are at the Convent of the Religious to raise silk worms are quite suitable; and if they succeed they will be able to give to the wives of the inhabitants a liking for it also . . . As you indicate to me the Religious can also employ the orphans in seeding the cotton when there will be enough mills.”

But the convent was not long to remain under the French flag. In 1763 France transferred Louisiana to Spain, much to the distress of the colonists, most of whom were of French origin and who were naturally attached to the mother country. Bienville, then in his 86th year, backed a petition to Louis XV—and died of grief a short time later when the French government refused to consider it.

But when the first Spanish governor arrived, the people rose in arms and drove him out. By this action Louisiana became the first American territory to free itself from the European yoke—although its freedom was of short duration. For
Charles III, of Spain, then sent a fleet and some of his best troops, headed by Count Alexandro O’Reilly, to quell the insurrection. On August 18, 1769, on the historic Place d’Armes, the last of the French governors, Aubrey, handed the keys of the city to O’Reilly, and the Spanish colors were raised. O’Reilly, who is said to have resembled very strongly his contemporary, George Washington, in personal appearance, had stamped out a revolution that had lasted for several years—at a cost of only five lives, all revolutionists who had been tried and found guilty. Through his wise and humane leadership and his deep religious convictions, he so endeared himself and his adopted country to the colonists that he was widely acclaimed as a genius.

As for the convent itself, the only notable change was that it now passed from the diocese of Quebec to the diocese of Havana. And, of course, Spanish was added to the curriculum.

Thus life moved on until late in 1802 when it was learned that Spain was about to restore Louisiana to France. The prospect of returning to French domination was now as unpopular as had been the announcement in 1763 that France was about to sever ties with the colony. But, of course, there had been some changes overseas. The French Revolution had occurred, with its attending horrors, which had even permitted the desecration and destruction of religious houses. The Ursulines naturally were alarmed at the prospect of such a cession, for the report was spread that the convent property would be confiscated and the entire religious community expelled. The Mother Superior and many of the sisters immediately decided to change the scene of their labors to Havana. Even though the French prefect, Laussat, upon his visit in early 1803, did his utmost to quiet their apprehensions and to assure them that France was fully aware of the services which the Ursulines had rendered and was most desirous that they continue those services, sixteen of the twenty-five sisters, with heavy hearts, left the monastery gates and sailed for Havana to place themselves under the authority of the Catholic king of Spain.

But France’s second domination of Louisiana was to be both uneventful and brief. Scarcely had the ink dried on the document negotiated between Spain and France than Napoleon, desperately needing money for his European campaigns and also fearing that he would be unable to hold the distant colony against the English fleet, deeded the entire million square miles to the United States. At a cost of a mere $15,000,000 the new American nation had gained a fabulously rich empire, and Louisiana had freed itself of foreign rule.

But there was no rejoicing among the Ursulines. It’s surprising to note now that when the Stars and Stripes replaced the Tricolor in December, 1803, the few sisters who remained at the convent were more uneasy than ever. Much as they feared the new “atheistic government” in Paris, they feared even more the “Protestant Government” in Washington. Apparently the members of this religious community had not yet heard of the American Constitution and had not had an opportunity to read the Bill of Rights. For once again the rumor was spread that their property would be seized and they themselves expelled by the new ruler. Despite the assurances of the first American governor, William C. C. Claiborne, the new Superioress decided to lay the matter before the Rt. Rev. John Carroll, the first Bishop of Baltimore, to whose diocese Louisiana had now fallen. Bishop Carroll in turn sent the letter to Secretary of State James Madison, who in due time replied as follows:

“I have had the honor to lay your letter of December 14th before the President, who views with pleasure the public benefit resulting from the benevolent endeavors of the respectable persons in whose behalf it is written. Be assured that no opportunity will be neglected of manifesting the real interest which he takes in promoting the means of affording the youth of this new portion of the American dominion, a pious and useful education, and of evincing the grateful sentiments due to those of all religious persuasions who so laudably devote themselves to its diffusion. It was under the influence of such feelings that Governor Claiborne had already assured the ladies of this monastery of the entire protection which will be afforded them, after the recent change of Government.

“I have the honor to remain with great respect, etc.,

“James Madison”

This response was gratefully received by
the Ursulines, but the good ladies were still not completely convinced concerning the good intentions of the “Protestant Government” in Washington, just as Laussat had failed to convince them of France’s intentions previously. Their uneasiness may be better understood perhaps when it is remembered that they had had three masters within a month and they were becoming highly indignant at being handed back and forth from one government to another. Then, too, there had been some disturbing rumors about witch-burning and other forms of religious persecution in the English colonies. Consequently on March 21, 1804, they addressed a petition direct to the President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson. On May 15 the following reply was sent to the Ursulines:

“I have received, holy sisters, the letter which you have written me, wherein you express anxiety for the property vested in your institution by the former governments of Louisiana. The principles of the Constitution and government of the United States are a sure guarantee that it will be preserved to you sacred and inviolate, and that your institution will be permitted to govern itself according to its own voluntary rules, without any interference from the civil authority.

“Whatever diversity of shade may appear in the religious opinions of our fellow citizens, the charitable objects of your institution cannot be indifferent to any; and its furtherance of the wholesome purposes of society, by training up its younger members in the way they should go, cannot fail to ensure it the patronage of the government it is under. Be assured that it will meet with all the protection which my office can give it.

“I salute you, holy sisters, with friendship and respect,

“Th. Jefferson”

Thus reassured, the remaining Ursulines, now seriously short-handed because of the departure of sixteen of their number for Havana, continued the academy, orphanage, day school and the religious instruction of colored women under the inspired direction of Mother St. Michel Gensoul, with whom originated the story of the “miraculous” statue of the Virgin Mary, referred to as Our Lady of Prompt Succor.

The part of the story that concerns us here deals with the events of January 8, 1815. From their windows at the convent the nuns could see the smoke rising from the plains of Chalmette at the Battle of New Orleans. In 1804 these same nuns, as we have seen, feared this strange government in Washington. Now 11 years later they watched and prayed that victory might go to Andrew Jackson and the American army. And over the entrance to their monastery was placed the image of Our Lady of Prompt Succor, which had been brought from France by Mother St. Michel. This statue had been credited with a number of miracles, both in France and the New World, the last of which occurred in 1812 when the statue is supposed to have saved the convent from a disastrous fire which was rapidly sweeping toward it. Now the sisters once more knelt before the statue and prayed that Our Lady of Prompt Succor might intercede for the American troops that were valiantly trying to defend the city.

The American cause in this battle seemed hopeless. General Packenham’s forces far outnumbered General Jackson’s, they had the advantage of position, and a British victory was virtually assured. This would have meant that the British would have entered New Orleans, the nuns and their young charges would have been at the mercy of the invaders, and perhaps the course of history might have been changed, for it is possible that the British, if successful in that engagement, might not have ratified the treaty of Ghent, signed two weeks before but the news of which had not yet reached New Orleans.

The result of that battle, of course, is now history. Jackson won a smashing victory in which nearly 2000 British soldiers, including Packenham, were killed, while the American losses were insignificant. There have been many explanations for this surprising outcome—British blunders, Old Hickory’s strategy, the courage of the American troops. But no one could convince the Ursulines that victory was not due to the divine intercession of Our Lady of Prompt Succor.

Jackson himself, of course, was wildly acclaimed as the Saviour of New Orleans, and the historic Place d’Armes in that city was renamed Jackson Square. But the modest general assumed no glory for him-
self, crediting "the signal interposition of Heaven" for the success of American arms, and requesting that a public thanksgiving service be held. And Jackson on this occasion did not neglect to pay his respects to the Ursuline sisters in person, becoming the last great soldier and the only President of the United States to pass into the cloisters of the old convent on Chartres Street.

Except for the troublesome Civil War days and the lean years that followed, life for the Ursulines has been more or less uneventful since 1815. In 1824 the opening of streets through the convent enclosure forced the sisters to move into another home. Again in 1907 it became evident that this convent would have to give way for a new levee designed to hold back the flood waters of the mighty Mississippi.

In 1912, therefore, the present convent on State Street was completed and occupied. In these modern quarters, which are a far cry from that first sanctuary in Bienville's house, the pious daughters of St. Ursula are continuing the work begun under the French flag in 1727, carried forward under the Spanish flag during the latter years of the 18th century, and now reaching its most glorious heights under the Stars and Stripes. Today there is still much of France and much of Spain to be found in this American city—and not the least among its prized traditions is this old convent school of the Ursulines where, in the beautiful votive shrine of Our Lady of Prompt Succor, a solemn High Mass of thanksgiving is celebrated each year on January 8—the anniversary of a remarkable victory at the Battle of New Orleans.

Eli Perkins and the Flag

At the Fourth of July dinner at Shanghai, some years ago, the English Consul toasted the British flag. He said "Here is to the Union Jack, the flag of flags—the flag that has floated on every continent and every sea for a thousand years—the flag on which the sun never sets." It was a strong sentiment, and the Americans were a little overawed, until "Eli Perkins" was called upon to toast the Stars and Stripes. Looking into the proud faces of the Englishmen, he said:

"Here is to the Stars and Stripes of the new republic: when the setting sun lights up her stars in Alaska, the rising sun salutes her on the rock-bound coast of Maine. It is the flag of liberty, never lowered to any foes, and the only flag that whipped the flag on which the sun never sets. And may the Stars and Stripes and the Red Cross of Britain never clash again in mortal strife, but together, floating over millions of the same blood, form the bulwark of the world's hope, and dictate peace to the warring powers of Christendom."
The D. A. R. Still on Guard


Madam President General, Distinguished Guests and Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

One everlasting truth our forefathers handed down for us always to remember is that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. It is a great honor and privilege for me to address the Daughters of the American Revolution. America may well be thankful that your fine organization, ever since it was founded, has been on guard for freedom. You have always exercised that vigilance which is the price of liberty. Yours has been a militant patriotism which did not take freedom for granted. You have worked at the task of keeping freedom a fact in the life of America.

You have done what has been expected of you, of course, so perhaps you have not always had the credit your wonderful service to your country has merited. You are the descendants of those who fought, who bled, and died, for freedom; so everyone takes the fact of your splendid patriotism for granted. Our forebears sacrificed, labored, fought to establish this great, free government of ours. They struggled through hard years to set up in America government by consent of the governed. They endured much and dared much that a free, Constitutional Government might be rooted in a free economy, a free society, and flourish in the atmosphere of liberty, enlightenment and progress.

I need not tell you the primary purpose of your organization always has been to preserve our American system. But I do want again to direct the attention of the country to that significant fact.

All these years your organization has been warning the American people to be on guard against treason within. No one can possibly evaluate the enormous good your organization has accomplished for the Nation in continually stressing the need for us to guard, as well as to live, our liberties.

Today, you stand as one of the foremost organizations of the world for freedom. Your foresight has been almost the vision of seers. What has transpired in the world is what you have warned would transpire if ever the torch of freedom could be extinguished by those whose lust for power drove them mad.

America remains the last great bulwark of freedom. Out of all the countries and all the governmental and social systems in the whole world, only Americanism, only our free system has stood up under the stress of war hurricanes. Called upon to shed rivers of blood, and to spend inconceivable sums of money to help the other countries of the world to stop aggression of despotism, we helped. After the conflict at arms had ended we were called upon to help feed the rest of the world and aid in binding up the terrible wounds of war. We responded.

We are today fighting forces as dangerous, and very much more subtle than cannons, bayonets, and bombs.

Those forces are a combination of causes which have come to a crucial point at the same time. The ravages of Communism—of treachery within our very midst—are eating away at the foundations of our free government. We will stop this plague of Communistic disruption, but we have not begun to do that a minute too soon. A second danger is inflation and high prices. A third danger is a constantly expanding government with its attendant waste, contradictions, complications, high taxes and inefficiency.

Liberty won for us by the blood and tears and toil of our forefathers, and preserved for us by those thousands who have died or borne wounds in freedom's defense must not be lost. We must not permit any part of it to be filched from us by enemies within our gates. We must not lose it through indifference, class or sectional jealousies, suspicions or intolerance. We must not permit it to be destroyed by excessive taxation. We must not expose it to destruction from without by lack of an adequate defense. The
Eightieth Congress has moved to lighten the heavy tax load, somewhat, especially in the lower brackets. We must never forget that more governments have been wrecked by excessive taxation of peoples than by any other single cause in all history.

The power to tax is the power to take; the power to take is the power to destroy, if it is not carefully curbed by the peoples' Congress.

Now, just what is it you Daughters of the American Revolution and the rest of us citizens have been striving to save, and nurture and perpetuate?

In less than one hundred and seventy-five years, America as a Nation has gone ahead farther and faster than any Nation in the world. The American people have attained through their own efforts, under their own Constitution, and by reason of their Bill of Rights, the highest living levels, the greatest spiritual and cultural progress of any people in the world. We enjoy the greatest degree of luxury, the highest wages, the finest working conditions of any people on the globe. We have the finest Educational System, the finest network of highways and railroads ever put together by men.

Our religious and political liberty is unequalled in all history. In times of peace we have achieved stupendous feats of production and progress. In war we have performed even more stupendous feats of arms.

That is the America our heroic men and women have gone forth in our wars to preserve. That is the America we must keep on the highroad of progress under the system of government, economy and society which has enabled us to come so far in less than a century and three-quarters.

Let us look at an internal danger which threatens us as we strive to overcome the ravages of inflation. Why is our Government over-expanded?

It is in the very nature of all governments to grow bigger and bigger. They all tend to encroach more and more upon the rights and privileges of the individual citizens. The Founding Fathers understood that very clearly. They set up our American system of governmental checks and balances to guard against any one or two branches of the Government overbearing the other and destroying the liberties of the people.

The Congress is the people's special instrument of control over their Government. It was so designed by the Founding Fathers. The members of the House of Representatives, and one-third of the Senate are elected every two years.

Thus the people may, at the end of any two-year period, change the Congress, or change their minds about how they want their Congress to legislate.

During wartime there is always the tendency for Government to set up all sorts of regulations. We can look back now and see that many of the seventy-six thousand department regulations in the last war were contradictory, oppressive and wasteful. They represented not a necessity of the war effort, but the bad Government of Bureaucrats who wanted to extend their powers over the people.

The Eightieth Congress has met with great difficulty in trying to recall those war powers. The greatest struggle we have had has been to cut back appropriations; to reduce the over-expanded bureaucracy. We are still facing demands for Governmental controls. We are told inflation, high prices, and conditions in the rest of the world all require continued or re-established controls and regimentation over the people. You may be assured we are on guard against centralized government.

We must prevent a great deception being practiced on the people. It is that we can have a few governmental controls, which can be exercised from time to time, but which will remain always just a few. It is the pretense that those controls will not tend to encroach upon the liberties and privileges of the citizens.

Now the fact is a Government with powers of control over part of the citizens' activities is under constant pressure to assume full control over the direction and speed of every part, big and little, in the whole economic machine. Such a Government could deny anyone the right to earn a living. A Government with such powers could make access to the necessities of life dependent upon obedience to its authority. It could tell you where you would have to live; what you would have to eat; how you should spend your leisure; how you must educate your children.
Now, there is the picture of the compulsory State in all its naked ugliness. We want none of that in America.

Controls necessary in war are not necessary in a peacetime economy. The objective of a war economy is to produce for the Government. A peacetime economy is to produce for One Hundred and Forty-Five Million customers.

When the Government is the customer it knows what it wants. But how could Government bureaus at Washington know what One Hundred and Forty-Five Million customers wanted?

Then, on what principle would the Government at Washington guide the national economy? Obviously, it would be on the principle that what somebody at Washington thought was good for the people would be done. That is exactly the principle on which the despotism of the Kremlin is based, and upon which the Russian economy operates.

No people ever entered into the compulsory State through a door on which the price of admission was plainly posted, except in case of subjugation. There are many other entrances. But underneath the high-sounding slogans and the glitter of paternalistic scrollwork, they are all the same. The American people will not be fooled if they know the nature of this political shell game.

Concentrated Government is not successful Government. It has always failed to give the people happiness, progress or prosperity. It has failed completely under the test of the last few years. Look at Russia and see what has happened there.

For years, the Kremlin has held complete control of Government, industry, agriculture, labor, and of every detail of the private citizen’s life. The people are mere pawns. Yet that control has failed completely to produce efficient results. They have had worse inflation than we have had in the United States. Our tax rates are too high, but in Russia recently, they executed a ninety per cent capital levy. Those who had saved lost nine out of every ten dollars they had. Russian living levels are only about a tenth as high as ours here at home. The prices of all goods and services in Russia are many times greater than ours. Men are chained, by governmental decree, to their jobs in factories or on the land of the collective farms. Citizens are not permitted to have radios, telephones, automobiles, or any of the other comforts or luxuries of life. Wages are low and rigidly regulated by the Rulers. Strikes are impossible. They would be settled—not by collective bargaining—but by the collective action of firing squads. There are grades and classes of living. The privileged Rulers and their favorites deal at different stores than the rest of the people. They get better goods and lower prices. Most of the Russian people live in mud hovels, log huts, or else are packed into miserable, barren quarters which make even our crowded conditions seem highly luxurious.

Authentic statements on the Russian budget disclose that inefficiency, waste, graft and corruption are widespread—and were during the war.

They have nothing under the Soviet System which even remotely compares in excellence or equality with our American System and its blessings. It is strange, in the light of all this, that free Government should be in the greatest peril it has ever been. But it is. All over the World selfish, ruthless, greedy, power-lustful men want to set up puppet Governments which they can control. They are trying to enslave all mankind.

At this point let me make an observation about the Daughters of the American Revolution. Your organization has an outstanding, highly commendable policy. You strive not merely to defend freedom, but to advance it.

We are fighting this creeping plague of despotism. We are spending billions piled upon billions to oppose it. We must keep alight in the world the beacon of hope and the torch of freedom. We have fought through two World Wars to uphold free people and free governments. I wish we might all be sure here tonight we will never have to fight another.

America is the spearhead, the leader, the banker and the vanguard of the forces of Godliness and Liberty.

Our first concern, as we go about this tremendous task of trying to lead a cooperative world movement back to peace, sanity and decency, is to look to our National Defense. We must arm for peace, and to preserve peace. But we must have
a defense, especially in the Air, fully adequate to meet any need of the future. We know science has become a very important factor in our National Defense. The Eightieth Congress recognizes fully the necessity of America having an invincible defense.

The action of the House in voting for a Seventy Group Air Force was a long step in that direction.

We must have an Air Armada which can carry our defense to any point from which an attack on us might start. It is our best insurance against war. It is an effective step toward the preservation of World Peace. That is, and must continue to be, our real objective.

I want to assure you tonight Congress has undertaken diligently and aggressively to replace Communists and Fellow Travelers in Government by men and women who cherish our American way. We shall relentlessly pursue that work until the last Communist is put out of any position in Government.

Just as we must lead a cooperative movement for world recovery, we must also have a cooperative movement at home for domestic readjustment to peace. We are not going to get the production we must have, beat inflation, and make life richer and better in this country by fighting; bickering; suspicions and frictions between sections and classes; between management and labor; between labor and agriculture; or between Government and business. We have got to pull together to pull ourselves out of the situation in which war has left us. We must stand by our American way. That is why I tried, insofar as I could, to bring about an agreement to settle the coal strike.

We want peace in the world and peace at home. Political and industrial peace. Progress to higher cultural and spiritual understanding can come only in peace.

America must and will keep alight the beacon of hope for the rest of the peoples on the planet. We will keep aflame the torch of liberty that all men may guide their way. The way to do that is for us in America, under God, with faith in providence, and faith in ourselves, to go forward under our free American system. God give us the faith and the strength to meet this challenge successfully. Upon our success depends the fate not only of America, but of all the world.

Adequate Defense of Our Country

Whereas, The United States of America is now faced with an undeniable awareness of the rapidly accelerated and enormously increasing activity, both within our country and in all parts of the world, of a determined movement to supplant a democracy of justice and liberty under the law with totalitarianism and thereby to take from mankind the priceless and God-given right of freedom; and

Whereas, To live peaceably within our own borders and with all the nations of the earth is our cherished ideal, to be guarded and defended to the ultimate need;

RESOLVED, That the 57th Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution again take its stand for a realistic answer to a profoundly realistic situation by calling upon the Congress of the United States for an immediate and consistent program for Military Preparedness fully adequate to the defense of our country in any circumstance.
ACROSS Nebraska the welcome to FREEDOM TRAIN was one of genuine wholesomeness. The four stops in its westward journey were Omaha, Lincoln, Grand Island and Alliance where numerous auto caravans came from far distant places. Even in towns where no stops were made publicity was sponsored by organizations and merchants as shown in the photograph above. These auto caravans greeted the train in many states, as Texas, New Mexico, Nevada and the Dakotas where the longest distance recorded was 280 miles. At one point mayors from 48 different towns gathered to pay their respects.

Maximum attendance which depended on weather conditions greeted the majority of stops. It varied from a minimum of 5600 to over 13,200; children moved faster through the train than adults. The 1½-million attendance mark was reached at the capitol city of Lincoln. The exterior of the train having been repainted at San Bernardino, California, presented an attractive appearance. After visiting points in Wyoming and Colorado it will have traveled, before leaving the midwest, the distance around the world since starting from Philadelphia on September 16th.

Visitors commended the absence of confusion, the safety precautions, the thoughtful consideration of the train attendants and the convenience of auto parking on the barricaded streets adjacent to the railroad site. They were impressed by the interior decorations in relief, the pleasing arrangements of the carefully selected well-lighted documents, many the works of master minds. They realized more fully the debt owed their forefathers for the many freedoms and present-day privileges shared by all. On leaving, their expressions showed they were proud to be Americans.

The air-conditioned cars made the 20-minute inspection restful and enjoyable. Everyone appeared anxious to register. The anticipation of the school children, before entering the train and their smiles
of satisfaction afterwards, bespoke one banner day in their young lives never to be forgotten. They lingered long around the flag exhibits. At a distance from the train's exit the large glass bowl for voluntary assistance to help defray expenses was appreciated by many, as it gave each contributor the feeling of a personal share in the trip.

The splendid cooperation and prompt dispatch of information by the American Heritage Foundation's New York City headquarters enabled the numerous civic committees, various organizations and business firms to give the widest publicity and make the trip a success. Credit is due the thousands of financial contributors, the press, the national magazines, the radio, the newsreels and advertising firms. The train personnel was most courteous and by their efforts its mission is being accomplished. Acknowledgment of the assistance and publicity given by the National Society was voiced by Mr. O'Brien, who was in charge of the train, as he expressed his appreciation for what D. A. R. had done.

For this wonderful opportunity the Midwest joins the nation in expressing their appreciation to the sponsors of Freedom Train who have ample reason for feeling truly gratified.

Mrs. A. E. Mead, David Bryant Chapter, York, Nebraska.

Dear grandmother I have been thinking about my ann sisters I would like to have them piped so that Eleanor and I can read whenever you think of it be working on them

To grandmother Quillion from Gregory with love

This is an exact copy (arrangement, spacing and punctuation) of a letter to Mrs. Fletcher Quillian, one of our genealogists, from her grandson, age 8. Mrs. Quillian has told her grandchildren many stories about their ancestors and these stories prompted this letter.
Committee Reports

Motion Picture Committee

OUTPOSTS OF AMERICAN EDUCATION, the first motion picture filmed in the Near East since before the War, and produced by the Near East College Association is available for rental to all D. A. R. chapters.

At the Continental Congress in April this picture was shown before delegates and guests in Constitution Hall in Washington, D. C. On this occasion, Lowell Thomas gave part of his commentary to the film in person and portions of it were heard on the film's sound track.

Outposts of American Education is a 16 mm., sound film in color lasting one hour. Half of it is a travelogue of the historic spots and beauties of the Near East, cradle of much of western civilization and religion. The other half of the film is devoted to the member colleges of the Near East College Association in Greece, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon and Iraq.

This motion picture may be rented for $15.00 plus return express or postal charges. In the fall, two shorter films will be available at $6.00 each. They are being made from footage included in the original, long film. One will cover Greece and Turkey (24 minutes) and the other deals with Syria and Lebanon (30 minutes).

All inquiries concerning any of these three motion pictures should be addressed to Allen M. Bailey, Director of Public Relations, Near East College Assn., Room 1209, 46 Cedar Street, New York 5, N. Y.

MARION LEE MONTGOMERY,
National Chairman.

Junior American Citizens Committee

IN Green County, Virginia, three miles from Swift Run Gap, on the summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains, is situated the little one-room school house of High Top Mission, one of the finest J. A. C. clubs in Virginia.

In this primitive school with decorated paper plates around the walls, books on the shelves of the homemade bookcase, the old tin stove in the middle of the room, with one corner of the room boarded up for living quarters for the teacher, one comes to the realization of the great need for these children of the mountains who have had no opportunity, many of whom walk five miles through inclement weather over rocky mountain paths to attend school. The teacher says J. A. C. has made the school.

Segregated due to the lack of transportation, the mountain people must walk miles to do more than cultivate their small plots of land; and without newspapers or radios have little contact with the outside world.

Through the untiring efforts and devotion of Mrs. Lucy T. Day, State Chairman of Junior American Citizens of Virginia, much has been accomplished at this splendid club at High Top.

Medical treatment has been provided for the children, and Mrs. Day takes clothing to the children on each visit. Without the latter many of the children could not attend school.

During the Christmas season a party is given the club by the J. A. C. Committee and a gift presented every child. One old gentleman who brought his grandson to the party said they had so much to be thankful for since J. A. C. came to them. These mountain people had never had a Christmas tree until three years ago.

Other clubs in the mountains are at Bacon Hollow and Wyatt Mountain. During the first World War the men hid in the mountains to keep from being sent to war, while this time nineteen boys and one girl went out from one club and Bacon Hollow is a different place due to the influence of J. A. C.

One need only read the wistful letters of these children to appreciate the far-reaching influence of the work of this important Committee.

DOROTHY HELM MARTIN,
National Vice Chairman of the Eastern Division, Junior American Citizens.
State Conferences

LOUISIANA

At the 39th Louisiana State Conference, held in the Saint Charles Hotel, March 12th and 13th, the Southern Daughters were honored to have with them their National leader, the President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, who gave the principal address of the Conference. Mrs. Walter Scott Welsh, Vice President General, Mrs. Henry Grady Jacobs, State Regent of Alabama, and Mr. Furman B. Pierce, President of the Sons of the American Revolution in Louisiana and Vice President General of the Society were the other guests who honored us for the Conference.

Mrs. J. N. Pharr of New Iberia and her entire board were unanimously elected to serve for the next three years, Mrs. Percy Caldwell Fair, the out-going State Regent and Mrs. Robert W. Seymour, former State Regent, were elected Honorary State Regents. The arduous workings of the Conference were followed by a beautiful tea at the home of one of the members in the Garden District and a dinner at Antoine’s Restaurant (famous for its cuisine) brought the business and social festivities to a close.

The young and popular Mayor of New Orleans, de Lesseps Morrison, greeted the Daughters and Mr. A. E. Parsons, noted Historian and Shakespearean Scholar, and, General Allison of Washington Artillery fame, one of New Orleans’ most distinguished citizens, also gave welcome to the visitors. The Conference lasted for two days and was one of the most successful in the State’s history.

INES GAUTIER PARKER,
Regent, Spirit of Liberty Chapter.

GEORGIA

The fiftieth state conference of the Georgia Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held March 30, 31, April 1, in the DeSoto Hotel, Savannah, with Mrs. Mark Smith, State Regent, presiding.

The list of distinguished guests included Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Honorary President General; Mrs. Ober D. Warthen, Vice President General from Georgia; Mrs. James Brooks Vaughn, Vice President General from South Dakota; Mrs. Cyrus Griffin Martin, National Chairman of National Defense, from Chattanooga, Tennessee; Mrs. Thomas J. Maudlin, Honorary Vice President General from South Carolina; Mrs. Marshall P. Orr, Honorary State Regent from South Carolina; Miss Clemmie Henry, executive secretary of Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Cain and Miss Lola Wilson, Tamassee School, Tamassee, South Carolina.

The formal opening of the conference was a colorful occasion, beginning with a procession led by color bearers and pages escorting special guests, National and State officers.

Greetings were brought by Mayor John G. Kennedy and Judge Houlihan. William P. Simmons, prominent business man of Macon, and principal speaker at the opening session, made a stirring talk on the subject “Let Freedom Ring.”

An interesting feature of the program was the presentation to the conference of Miss Jean Walthall, Georgia’s Good Citizenship Pilgrim.

The Wednesday morning session of the conference featured reports of the State Regent and other state officers. Lady Astor paid a short visit to the conference and spoke informally for a few minutes.

The Georgia Society in conference assembled unanimously reaffirmed the endorsement of Mrs. Howard H. McCall, ex-Vice President General, as a candidate for the office of Honorary Vice President General at the Congress of 1948 or any time thereafter. Mrs. Smith, retiring State Regent, was named Honorary State Regent and unanimously endorsed as a candidate for the office of Vice President General in the election to be held at the Congress of 1949. State officers for the ensuing term were nominated and elected prior to adjournment at one o’clock.
Mrs. Leonard Wallace, State Second Vice Regent and Chairman of National Defense, presided over the National Defense Luncheon at the noon hour. Mrs. Martin, National Chairman, was guest speaker.

State chairmen of national and standing committees reported at the afternoon session on the constructive work done by their respective groups. Numerous awards were made for outstanding work, which as shown by reports of officers and chairmen, was in behalf of the D. A. R. Schools and Approved Schools.

Following the afternoon session the three Savannah chapters entertained the conference guests at a beautiful tea in Confederate Memorial Hall.

The conference reassembled at eight o'clock to hear the regent's report on chapter activities. At the conclusion, Miss Sue Reid Vason, Chairman, awarded the Helen Rogers Franklin Trophy for general excellence to the LaGrange Chapter, LaGrange.

At the concluding session of the conference Thursday morning the Georgia Daughters gave the office in the new woman's dormitory at Maryville College, in honor of the retiring State Regent, at a cost of $1,500. A platform chair in the May Erwin Talmadge Auditorium-Gymnasium at Tamassee was presented in honor of Mrs. J. Harold Nicholson as a token of appreciation for her long years of service. Resolutions pertinent to the principles of the society were adopted and newly elected officers were installed.

The final registration showed 255 members and guests in attendance during the conference.

Christine L. Carter, State Editor.

SOUTH DAKOTA

John Coolidge Chapter of Rapid City in the Black Hills was hostess at the thirty-fourth annual State Conference of the South Dakota Daughters of the American Revolution, March 15 to 18 inclusive. At the meeting of the Board of Management held in the lovely home of Mrs. T. B. Werner, Patricia Shipton of Mitchell was granted the Endowment Fund Award. The business session of the Board was followed by a delightful reception for Board members and other Daughters.

All meetings were presided over by the State Regent, Mrs. Charles Robinson, who in her always pleasing and efficient manner kept all business moving on schedule, as greetings, reports, and the memorial hour proceeded as planned.

At noon on Tuesday Mrs. Robinson was hostess at a charming luncheon for state officers and past state regents. Tuesday evening a banquet was held in the parlors of the Presbyterian Church. Careful planning and gracious hospitality on the part of John Coolidge Chapter was particularly apparent at this dinner in such details as the corsage presented to each state officer, and in the enchanting decorations and delicious food.

The Good Citizen chosen from Rapid City, Miss Carol Prunty, was introduced, and Mrs. W. T. Hoard, Chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, presented South Dakota's Pilgrim, Miss Kathleen McKay, of Sturgis. Judge Turner Rudesill of Rapid City addressed the group, pointing out that America is built on a divergence of races and creeds, and that our democracy will stand only so long as such organizations as that of the Daughters of the American Revolution work for tolerance. Mr. and Mrs. William Snyder and Mrs. Dorothy Ziolkowski provided most delightful music at this time and throughout the Conference.

Wednesday morning the officers and delegates were guests of the hostess chapter at a delectable Indian breakfast. The needs of the Indians had been presented the previous day by Miss Lerna Veling, National Vice-Chairman for the Western Division, who said that a committee is only as strong as its chapters, and that the Indian must be taught to become independent.

The group later listened to an earnest plea by Mrs. Don Gatchell for help for St. Mary's, the only high school for Indian girls in the United States. This was followed by a talk by Mrs. J. B. Vaughn, Vice President General and adviser to St. Mary's.

The Conference adjourned, following the retiring of the colors, promptly on time, with the feeling on the part of those present that John Coolidge Chapter was to be congratulated for having been responsible for one of the most successful meetings ever held in the state. This feeling was not les-
sened by the offer from the hostess chapter
to take all those Daughters who so desired
on a visit to the Needles and Rushmore,
the most beautiful parts of the beautiful
Black Hills.

LUCILLE ELDREDGE,
State Corresponding Secretary.

THE Annual State Conference of the New
Jersey Society, Daughters of the American
Revolution, was held in the Assembly
Chamber of the State House at Trenton,
Thursday and Friday, March 18 and 19,
1948.

The Assembly Call was sounded by the
Sergeant Bugler at 10:45 Thursday morn-
ing and following the processional the State
Regent, Mrs. Palmer Martin Way, called
the Conference to order.

After the welcome by Mrs. William C.
Hoffman, General Chairman, the State Re-
gent added her own gracious greeting and
presented as an honor guest, Mrs. C. Ed-
ward Murray, Ex-Second Vice President
General, who spoke briefly of the Bell Tower
at Valley Forge and described the Memorial
Chapel as a place of prayer, inspiration,
and solace to all who are hoping for peace,
both here and overseas.

The State Regent, Mrs. Palmer Martin Way, presented His Excellency, the Honor-
able Alfred E. Driscoll, Governor of New
Jersey. He called for a re-affirmation of
the principles upon which our country was
founded and warned against charges and
counter charges designed to cloud the ob-
jectives of Democracy.

Other honored guests who were presented
and spoke briefly were: Mrs. Raymond C.
Goodfellow, Ex-Organizing Secretary Gen-
eral; Mrs. J. Warren Perkins and Mrs. Ed-
ward F. Randolph, Honorary State Regents;
Miss Dorothy F. Wright, National Chair-
man of Radio; Mrs. Ralph D. Bradway,
State President of the C. A. R.; Mrs. Irving
M. Plant, National Vice Chairman of Amer-
icanism; and Mr. Edgar Williamson, State
President of the S. A. R. Mrs. Alfred E.
Driscoll, wife of the Governor and a mem-
er of Haddonfield Chapter, was presented
as were the heads of other Patriotic Socie-
ties.

Mrs. Paul Fogel, New Jersey State Chair-
man of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage,
presented the 66 Good Citizens sponsored by
46 New Jersey Chapters. Following
Mrs. Way's cordial welcome, each girl gave
her name, that of her sponsoring chapter,
and received her good citizen pin from
Mrs. Way.

Miss Cynthia Smith of Westfield, the
State Pilgrim of the year, spoke briefly and
thanked the Society for the honor con-
ferred upon her.

Thursday afternoon the Conference was
privileged to hear an address by Colonel
Robert C. Hendrickson, Treasurer of the
State of New Jersey. Colonel Hendrickson
made an appeal to our courage, unselfish-
ness, and patience to meet another dark
hour and called upon us to rededicate our-
selves to the purposes that gave life to our
organization, and then to make better citi-
zens of all with whom we come in contact.

Mrs. Hendrickson, who was introduced
with her husband, is a member of Ann
Whitall Chapter.

The State Regent's Reception and the
State Banquet were held on Thursday eve-
n ing at the Stacy Trent Hotel. Mrs. Paul
G. Duryea, State Librarian, who had been
chairman of Trenton's International Night,
introduced an interesting group of Italian
singers who presented a colorful program.

Mrs. William C. McGinnis, Chairman of
Resolutions, presented the following, which
were adopted:

1. "That the corresponding secretary of
the New Jersey Society, Daughters of the
American Revolution, be requested to write
to the New Jersey Senators and Congress-
men and urge them to take an active inter-
rest in replacing any and all Communists
and members of subversive organizations,
now employed by the United States Govern-
ment, with Americans of unquestioned
loyalty."

2. "That this Conference express its be-
ief in the necessity for Military Training
for the male citizens of the Nation, at an
age and in a manner adaptable to the formal
education of each individual."

3. "Whereas, the Congress of the United
States ought to provide suitable surround-
ings for the Statue of Liberty, therefore,

Be it resolved, That the New Jersey So-
ciety, Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion, request the New Jersey Senators and
Representatives in Congress to assist in
efforts to obtain from the Congress an appropriation sufficient to create a desirable setting for the monument."

The Conference adjourned with the singing of "Blest Be the Tie That Binds," the Benediction by the State Chaplain, and the retiring of the Colors.

This Conference was characterized by harmony, good fellowship, and the gracious and efficient presiding of the State Regent, Mrs. Palmer Martin Way.

MARY EGE FISHER, State Historian.

MAINE

THE Maine Society Daughters of the American Revolution held its Golden Jubilee Conference on March 23 and 24 in the ballroom of the Eastland Hotel, Portland, Maine. There were numerous luncheons and breakfasts preceding the meetings to honor the President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, who very graciously attended all meetings of the Conference.

Mrs. Leroy F. Hussey, Vice President General, of Augusta entertained the National and State Officers and distinguished guests at a breakfast on Tuesday morning before the opening of the Conference.

The Executive Board held a luncheon Tuesday noon honoring the President General and our own State Regent. A gift was presented to Mrs. Roy Heywood by the executive board as a token of love and appreciation of the work she accomplished as State Regent and the happy hours of association together.

The Conference opened at 2:30 o'clock in the ballroom of the Eastland Hotel. Following the salute and pledge of allegiance to the Flag, the meeting was called to order by the State Regent Mrs. Heywood. The address of welcome was given by the Regent of the hostess chapter, Mrs. Edward Mansfield. Response was given by Mrs. Otto Larsen in the absence of the State Vice Regent, Mrs. James Perkins. National Officers presented were Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, President General, Miss Katherine Matthis, 3rd Vice President General, Mrs. Leroy F. Hussey, Vice President General from Maine, Mrs. Donald B. Adams, National President C. A. R., and Miss Laura Carpenter, National Vice President C. A. R. State Regents from Massachusetts, Mrs. Warren Currier; New Hampshire, Mrs. David Anderson; and Vermont, Mrs. Edwin Morse; brought greetings from the chapter of their own states.

State Officers reported a very progressive and happy year in their work with the chapters. From the reports of the state chairmen it was very gratifying to hear what had been accomplished by their untiring efforts.

An informal reception for National and State Officers and Regent of the hostess chapter was held in the evening and followed by the 50th Anniversary banquet. Mrs. Heywood introduced Mrs. O'Byrne and in her quiet dignified manner she spoke of the work, duties and hopes of the Society. Everyone surely enjoyed her "down to earth" manner. She is truly a grand person.

A pageant "Highlights in Review," Maine D. A. R. by the Honorary State Regents or their representatives, was presented by Mrs. Ernest Spence, State Historian, as narrator.

Our charming State Regent presented her family at the banquet. They were Mr. Roy Heywood, daughter Betty, sons Edwin and Eastman. Everyone enjoyed meeting them.

Mrs. James Perkins, through a representative, presented the Maine Society with a State of Maine Flag. Mrs. Charles Demers brought the evening to a close by reading an original poem. The Fiftieth Anniversary cake was brought in and cut by the President General after which a piece was given everyone at the banquet.

A National Defense breakfast was held Wednesday morning and was open to all members. U. S. Representative Margaret Chase Smith was a guest speaker as was also State Commander of the American Legion, Alexander LaFleur.

The morning session featured as a highlight the drawing of the name of the Good Citizenship Pilgrim. Mrs. O'Byrne drew the capsule from the bowl and the selection proved to be Miss Jane Smalley, a student of St. Georges High School, Thomaston. Following the drawing the girls were invited to a luncheon at the home of Mrs. Edna Locke, Cape Elizabeth. Ninety-three girls were present.
Mrs. Donald B. Adams, National President, Children of the American Revolution, gave a very interesting and vivacious talk on the work and purpose of that organization. She also installed Mrs. Edward Cassidy as State President, C. A. R.

Voting was started for the new State Officers and all were elected with Mrs. Edna Locke as the new State Regent. Following the reading of the Regents' reports the Conference adjourned. More than 250 attended the meetings.

A delightful tea was held in honor of Mrs. O'Byrne at the home of Mrs. M. Carroll Webber immediately following the close of the Conference.

MRS. ERNEST I. SPENCE,
State Historian.

KENTUCKY

THE Fifty-second Annual Kentucky State Conference was held in Paducah, Kentucky, on March 17, 18, 19, 1948, with the Paducah Chapter as host.

The conference opened Wednesday morning in the First Christian Church, with the procession of National and State Officers and guests, led by the color bearers and pages. The State Regent, Dr. Winona Stevens Jones, presided at all meetings.

Dr. Jones presented the distinguished guests: Mrs. Thomas Burchett, State President, C. A. R.; Mrs. Iley B. Browning, National Vice Chairman of Conservation; Mrs. W. R. Dickinson, National Vice Chairman of Student Loan; Mrs. Stephen T. Davis, National Vice Chairman for Ellis Island; Mrs. F. A. Wallis, Honorary State Regent and former Historian General; and Mrs. G. Bright Hawes and Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, Honorary State Regents.

The Kentucky Society was especially honored in having as an honored guest, Mrs. Robert Keene Arnold, Chaplain General, and the members rose in tribute as she was presented.

Reports of the State Officers were heard and greetings read from many National Officers.

Wednesday afternoon the name of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage winner was drawn by the State Regent from a list of one hundred and fifty-six names. Committee reports were given.

Thursday morning the committee reports were continued and completed that afternoon. Gifts for the State Shrine, "Duncan Tavern," were presented.

Two organizing regents, Mrs. Warren A. Swann for the Captain Oury Wendell Chapter and Miss Anna Virginia Parker for the Polly Craig Hawkins Chapter, were presented by the Organizing Secretary, Mrs. R. Keene Arnold.

The Reverend Mr. Ted Hightower, pastor of the Methodist Church, made a splendid address on "Continuing Revolution."

Mrs. William M. Carson, State Librarian and Conference Chairman, and Mrs. George B. Hart, Paducah Chapter regent, were hosts for a beautiful tea held at the Carson home, Thursday afternoon.

Thursday evening a banquet honoring our beloved Chaplain General, Mrs. R. Keene Arnold, was held at The Irvin Cobb, with the State Regent, Dr. Jones, making an address on "Our Destiny."

The ball, honoring the conference pages, was held after the banquet.

Friday morning, following the call to order, unfinished business was completed; the courtesy report read by Mrs. G. Bright Hawes, and a rising vote of appreciation given to the State Regent for this very successful conference.

The singing of "God Be With You 'Til We Meet Again" and the retiring of the colors concluded this conference.

SARAH WILSON HUDSON,
State Recording Secretary.

WYOMING

THE thirty-third annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held March 8, 9, and 10 at the Community Church, in Thermopolis, with Washakie Chapter as hostess.

Mrs. Lee Crownover Stoddard who presided at all the meetings, called the Conference to order, following the colorful procession of State and National officers, National Chairmen and Honorary State Regents, escorted by pages carrying the State and National Flags. The platform was beautifully decorated in red, white and blue carnations banked by ferns. Distinguished guests were Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers, Recording Secretary General and
Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, Historian General, Mrs. George Campbell, National Vice Chairman of membership for the Pacific Division, Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Wales, Honorary State Regents, and Mrs. Dilgarde, President of the C. A. R.

Mrs. Lyman Yonkee, regent of Washakie Chapter and Mr. Anderson of the city of Thermopolis extended most cordial welcomes. Miss Huling, the second State Vice-Regent, responded graciously.

The well selected program, comprising addresses, music and readings for each meeting, and the many lovely social courtesies, including the beautifully appointed tea at Mrs. Virgins’ and banquet at the Carter Hotel, the scenic drives around the Hot Springs showed much thought and preparation.

The highlights of the Conference were the splendid addresses given by Mrs. Lammers and Mrs. Carwithen, which brought so much inspiration and understanding to the Conference.

Mrs. Lammers addressed the Conference Tuesday morning. Reports of State Officers and National Chairmen were presented. Tuesday afternoon an address by Mrs. Carwithen, and the beginning of the Revision of the By-Laws, were followed by the lovely tea.

Tuesday evening, at our banquet, beautiful in every detail, Mrs. Byron Peterson presided in her charming manner. Our lovely Pilgrims, Anne Paton who won first and Darleen Wilson, second, of Thermopolis were presented by Mrs. J. R. Clark, State Chairman. Our guest speakers, Mrs. Carwithen and Mrs. Lammers delighted all present with their fine talks.

Wednesday was given over to the remaining reports of the officers and Chapter Regents. Final reports of the Credential, Nominating, and Resolution committees were given and accepted. The most important order of new business was the adoption of the revised Wyoming State By-Laws, which were presented by Mrs. Hultz.

Election was held and all nominated were elected. Mrs. Stoddard was elected Honorary State Regent and presented with an Ex-State Regent’s bar.

After a memorial service the conference closed with the retiring of the flags.

Fama Stoddard, State Regent.

THE Forty-fifth Annual Conference of the Montana Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, opened its session in the Rainbow Room of the Rainbow Hotel in Great Falls at 9:00 o’clock, Friday morning March 12th, with Mrs. Alexander G. Middleton, State Regent, presiding.

The Rev. Ralph R. Lindquist gave the Invocation, after which The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Frank Porter was given by the assembly, followed by the National Anthem.

Mrs. T. E. Luebben, State Vice Regent, responded to the cordial welcome to Great Falls extended by William Scott.

Mrs. Middleton introduced to the Assemblage the distinguished guests, Mrs. Leo C. Graybill, Vice President General; Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers, Recording Secretary General; and Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, Historian General. The state officers were next introduced.

Mrs. Middleton gave a brief resume of the 56th Continental Congress one year ago at Washington, D. C., and her trip to Valley Forge where she heard the Montana Bell with the Carillon. She reports that state members have contributed over 70 cents per capita to the building of the Bell Tower. She also expressed Montana delegates’ joy when the returns of the election was received at Congress and Mrs. Graybill was elected Vice President Gen.
eral; and also of the pride of Montana in Louise Tannehill, our Good Citizenship Pilgrim, who was given the signal honor of responding to the President General's address of welcome to the Pilgrims.

An achievement of the year was the completion of the marking of the grave of Mrs. Bovee, a real daughter, at Glendive, Montana. On February 1, 1948, Montana had a total membership of 564.

The 50th Anniversary of Silver Bow Chapter was celebrated with many guests from other state chapters. At this party Silver Bow contributed $100.00 to Shodair Hospital to purchase a stationary bicycle to assist crippled children in walking again.

After this very interesting report from Mrs. Middleton, other state officers gave theirs. Then Mrs. J. Fred Woodside, State Chairman of Good Citizenship, conducted the drawing of the Pilgrim Girl, and reported Jeanette Braach, Sheridan, sponsored by Beaverhead Chapter was our new 1948 Pilgrim Girl.

Business of Conference was suspended for 30 minutes in the afternoon to listen to the program from KFBB over which Mrs. Lammers and Mrs. Carwithen were broadcasting.

The afternoon session was continued with State Chairmen reports and closed when the colors were retired by Mrs. Foster Wolfe, hostess chapter regent. Mesdames Luebben and Woodside were escorts.

Assembly was called to order at 9:00 Saturday morning by Mrs. Middleton. Mrs. VanCourt Carwithen spoke on "The Projects of The National Society." Her accounts of Montpelier in Maine; Redwoods of California; the Bell Tower at Valley Forge; and the Approved Schools, were listened to with great interest.

The presence of the three National officers was greatly appreciated and because of their unusual charm and poise, they left a warm, heartfelt welcome forever in the hearts of all members. The Assemblage joined in singing "Blest Be the Tie that Binds."

With the retiring of the colors the 45th State Conference became history.

The Conference sidelights were the reception, luncheon, banquet, and the tour of interesting and historical spots, all so beautifully arranged by the hostess chapter, and immensely enjoyed by the guests.

Mrs. Lammers gave an informative talk at the luncheon on the working conditions of the National Officers and boards at Washington, and the proposal to add a new building.

It was a great inspiration to meet and visit with our National Officers, and renewed enthusiasm was instilled in each delegate and guest.

Florence Wolfe McCroskey, State Historian.

The Washington Memorial at Valley Forge has captured the hearts of friend and stranger from coast to coast. Their support is a tribute to valor and an investment in faith.

Memories kept alive in this memorial will serve as a lasting tribute to our legion of unforgotten sons by the very reason of purpose.
Chapter Activities

WATERTOWN CHAPTER (Watertown, Mass.). Fifty years ago twenty-seven women met to organize the Watertown Chapter D. A. R. Mrs. Alice Silsbee resigned from the Hannah Winthrop Chapter of Cambridge to form the new one.

Of the original members, Mrs. Wm. Rugg participated in the fiftieth anniversary meeting held on the afternoon of March 22d at the Payson Park Church in Belmont, where one hundred guests, including state officers, past and present, were entertained. It was opened by the Regent, Mrs. Hazel Crawford, and the Rev. Richard Bennett, Acting Chaplain. Mrs. Irving Middleton read the history of the chapter, and Evelyn Moore sang a group of songs, followed by the principal speaker, the Rev. Edson Waterhouse, whose subject was "Two Americas." The program closed with a tea and the cutting of the birthday cake by Mrs. Currier, State Regent, and Mrs. Crawford.

The Watertown Chapter has contributed to the Martha Berry School, Hillside School, American International College, Kenmore, Crossnore, Carr Creek, and Tamasee. Funds have been given for Armenian relief, Ellis Island, Red Cross, Girl Scouts, Jefferson Memorial Fountain, Philippine Scholarships, Saltonstall Statue on Riverside Street, Flag for High School and a bronze marker at the Old Burying Ground on Arlington Street. During World War I, chapter members purchased ten thousand dollars in Liberty Bonds.

Watertown Chapter was also awarded the sum of thirty-five dollars at Continental Congress for raising the most money per capita for Student Loans.

VELMA L. RUSSELL,
Press Relations Chairman.
GENERAL EVAN SHELBY CHAPTER (Owensboro, Ky.). Highlights of a gala celebration of the Golden Jubilee Year of the General Evan Shelby Chapter,

Owensboro, Ky., were a dinner party at the Country Club, December 1947, an address on “Our Heritage” by Dr. Winona Stevens Jones, State Regent, and an historical pageant presenting a facsimile of the organization meeting of the chapter. Thirteen members portrayed roles of the charter members in costumes befitting the year 1897, birthdate of the chapter.

Dr. Jones spoke of the “heritage which we have received from our Revolutionary ancestors and from the statesmen who made America.” Among those mentioned were Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, and General George Washington. “Likewise,” Dr. Jones said, “Abraham Lincoln taught the nation one great principle, that America must be a united nation and, that two great empires cannot exist in the United States of America.” Mrs. Jones urged that “we hold fast to all of these precious principles handed down by these great American leaders.”

Four other statesmen, Dr. Jones said, who helped to make and keep American principles before the nation, were the four women who founded the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. They include Miss Mary Desha, Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, then living in Washington.

The program was open to members and their guests, places being provided for more than 100. The tables were arranged in a hollow square, and decorated with golden grapes and golden tapers. The speakers’ table was marked by a mound of golden fruits of the harvest season, bordered with magnolia leaves and flanked with candelabra holding five golden tapers. In the center of the hollow square was a lace-covered table bearing a three-tiered birthday cake. The tiers were held by golden columns, and atop the third tier was a gold ornament with the symbols of “50” years. Beautiful music was rendered during the dinner. The regent, Mrs. James H. McKinney, presided.

LOUISE COURTNEY, Press Relations Chairman.

OSAGE CHAPTER (Sedalia, Mo.). Osage Chapter observed the 50th anniversary of its organization as well as Washington’s Birthday, February 21st, with a luncheon at the “Old Missouri Homestead”, an attractive place for such an occasion.

The long dining room typifies the early American with its hooked rugs, ladder-back chairs, cabinets of antique glass and china and soft lighting effect. This opens into another long room, the “sunken garden” with an old well and a water-fall at one end. These and other features pertaining to earlier days in Missouri have been arranged in the basement of one of our downtown office buildings.

The table decorations were gold tapers in crystal holders, smilax and spring flowers. Small American and D.A.R. flags were arranged on each table and placed about the room. Soft organ music was played during the luncheon.

There were 84 members and guests present. The Regent extended greetings to all and then presented Miss Nina Harris, the chairman of the day, to whom much credit is given for the success of the occasion. Miss Harris is a past Regent and retiring Registrar of the Missouri State Society, D.A.R. She gave a brief outline of the History of N.S.D.A.R. from its organization in 1890, stating that Osage Chapter was the 4th in the State of Missouri to be formed. She then introduced Miss Mary Lura McCluney, a charter member and daughter of Mrs. Thompson P. McCluney, then living in Washington.

Miss McCluney gave an interesting account of early achievements, many pertaining to civic improvements, some of which had their humorous side. Credit is due Osage Chapter for starting the first Public Library
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

and the first Public Rest-room for women in Sedalia.

The chapter has one other charter member, who was unable to be present on account of illness—Mrs. Mary Russell Abell, who is Honorary Regent.

An appropriate poem written for the 50th anniversary by Miss Rebie E. Shaeffer, a former member of Osage Chapter, was read by Miss Harris. The guests were introduced, among them were Mrs. Wm. Goodson, Regent of Alexander Doniphan Chapter of Liberty, Mo., whose mother, Mrs. Louis Hoffman, was long a faithful member of Osage Chapter—Miss Rebie E. Shaeffer of Columbian Chapter, Columbia, Mo. and Miss Stella Sperber, the Osage Chapter Good Citizenship girl.

The program was continued in the "sunken garden" where slides from our National office were shown, featuring many interesting and beautiful landmarks of Virginia. All agreed that this had been a most happy occasion and that the two anniversaries had been fittingly observed.

SALLIE E. MITCHELL,
Regent.

COLONEL AUGUSTIN DE LABALME CHAPTER (Columbia City, Ind.). An interesting and unique honor came recently to Col. Augustin de LaBalme Chapter. When the chapter was organized in 1925 the name selected was that of a young French cavalryman who, recommended by Silas Dean, Benjamin Franklin and the Marquis de Lafayette, came to this country in 1775 to train American troops and who later became a colonel in the Continental Army.

In the year 1780 the Colonel, with a few followers, came north from the Ohio River with the intention of seizing Detroit from the British, but in what is now Whitley County, Indiana, Col. de LaBalme and most of his men were surprised and massacred by Miami Indians led by Little Turtle.

In February, 1948, almost 168 years later, the Comte Jean Mottin de LaBalme, a great-grand-nephew of Col. Augustin de LaBalme, visited Whitley County. His purpose in coming to America was threefold: to study ranching methods in Arizona; to visit the place of massacre of his illustrious kinsman as marked by a boulder and plaque placed by this chapter and to meet the members of Col. Augustin de LaBalme Chapter with whom he had been in communication for some years.

It was the pleasure of the members to entertain the Count as their guest of honor at the annual Washington's Birthday Dinner in the home of Mrs. S. N. Markley, a past regent. Also attending as a special guest was Mrs. Nathan Stewart, who as a bride recently came to this country from her native France.

Following the dinner the Regent, Mrs. Paul J. Morschens, asked Count Mottin de LaBalme to relate some of the experiences which had befallen his mother and himself during the German occupation of their home in Brittany. He stated that the Germans, having granted them five days in which to remove all movable property from the Chateau, quartered ninety troops in the building, taking possession just one week before D-day, and retreating before the advancing Americans, thus enabling the owners to return to their home after an absence of approximately three months.

Before leaving Columbia City, Count Mottin de LaBalme expressed his appreciation for the fact that the memory of his kinsman is being preserved with that of our own brave ancestors who fought for American freedom.

VELMA MOELLER,
Vice Regent.
"PATRIOTS' BIRTHDAY PARTY" OF COLONEL JOSIAH SMITH CHAPTER.

Josiah Smith Chapter, Mrs. F. Palmer Haff, Regent, honored both Washington and Lincoln at a "Patriots' Birthday Tea" on February 13th at Sorosis Rooms, Patchogue.

Pictures were shown of George Washington, youth, while the regent acted as narrator. Mrs. Edna Gracey, Chairman American Music Committee, presented her pupils in a program of early American music. Mrs. Clifford Wade gave an original of a colored woman's version of incidents in the lives of Washington and Lincoln. Violin solos were rendered by Neil Wade. Half of the seventy-eight members and friends present wore old fashioned costumes, many of which were authentic antique dresses of a century ago.

There was also an exhibit of antiques, among them a navy and white handwoven bedspread of 1840, a George and Martha Washington tea set, once owned by President Theodore Roosevelt's mother, old quilts, wedding dresses, bonnets, parasols, etc. The committee in charge of the tea were Miss Gertrude Ryder, Mrs. F. Panticatchi, Mrs. Charles Huntoon, Mrs. Charles Royal and Mrs. William Jamieson.

Delicious refreshments were served from an appropriately decorated table by the hostesses, Mrs. George Furman, Mrs. Frank Newton, Mrs. Harry Crossett and Miss Erma Conklin.

MRS. K. G. KALLER,
Chairman, Press Relations.

FLAG HOUSE CHAPTER (Frankford, Pa.). A delightful luncheon was held at the Historical Society of Frankford on Saturday, April 17th, the occasion being the celebration of the Forty-fifth Anniversary of the Flag House Chapter.

Covers were laid for seventy-six members and guests, among whom were regents of the various Chapters in and around Philadelphia, including Mrs. Ralph C. Putnam, Germantown; Miss Maria L. Brearley, Old Washington Tree; Miss Sara E. Shupert, Merion; Mrs. C. W. Heathcote, Chester County; Mrs. John A. Adams, Robert Morris; Mrs. Robert A. Stone, Lansdowne; Mrs. Charles J. Nicholas, Thomas Leiper; Mrs. Herschel G. Smith, Delaware County, and Mrs. Harry Ellsworth, Dr. Benjamin Rush together with Mrs. Henry H. Rhodes, Director of the Eastern District of the State and Mrs. Horace J. Cleaver, President of the Philadelphia Regents’ Club.

The regent of the local Chapter, Miss Mabel Corson, presided, and, after graciously greeting the members and friends, and introducing the guests of honor, announced the program which opened with a group of songs by Mr. Charles J. Beale, baritone, accompanied by Mr. William T. Tapp, which was enthusiastically received.

The history of the chapter was then given by Miss Edna R. Worrell, who was one of the thirteen descendants of Betsy Ross and who organized the chapter. A copy of the pamphlet, "Betsy Ross and the U. S. Flag," by Oliver Randolph Parry, was presented to each one present, in memory of the late T. Worcester Worrell, at whose suggestion the chapter was formed.

Mr. Beale, who is also a descendant of Betsy Ross, concluded the program with two songs, both of which were enthusiastically received. Past regents attending were Miss Edna R. Worrell, Mrs. Frank Embry and Mrs. Charles N. Sturtevant who served two terms in that capacity. Photographs of members and pictures of events and newspaper clippings of occasions in which the chapter took part had been assembled in a number of scrap books through the years and a display of these scrap books added much to the interest of the occasion.

MABEL CORSON,
Regent.
NEVADA SAGEBRUSH CHAPTER
(Reno, Nev.). An impressive and inspiring program marked the celebration of the twenty-fifth Silver Jubilee of the Nevada Sagebrush Chapter, held at the Twentieth Century Club Saturday evening, February 21, 1948, during which the organizing regent, Mrs. Joseph E. Gelder, the charter members and the past regents were honored.

This chapter, happily named for the ubiquitous and aromatic plant, so dear to the hearts of all Nevadans, was organized February 21, 1923, and it is still the only one in the Silver State. Its present membership is 106.

Two of our members now hold National honors—Mrs. J. E. Gelder, National Vice Chairman of Approved Schools and Mrs. B. B. Addenbrooke, Vice Chairman of Manuals for the Pacific Coast Division.

Mrs. Charles B. Priest, the twenty-third chapter regent, presided at the meeting, which was opened with the usual D.A.R. chapter ceremonies. She extended a welcome and greetings, after which lovely red, white and blue corsages were given to the seven surviving charter members who were all present, viz., Frances Atkinson, Alice B. Addenbrooke, Clara B. Chism, Harriet Smith Gelder, Emeline Butterfield Benham, Marcia Rae Carter Boyne and Ellen Goodrich Priest. The original number of charter members was twenty-one.

A letter from Mrs. Roscoe O’Byrne, President General, congratulating the chapter, was read. Mrs. John E. Beaupeurt, State Regent, brought greetings and presented an organizing regent’s bar from Nevada Sagebrush Chapter to Mrs. Gelder. Mrs. Priest introduced her chapter officers and directors and Mrs. Sally Fisher, State Girl Pilgrim Chairman, presented the Nevada girl pilgrim for 1948 and also a former one, Miss Faith Pederson.

Mrs. R. R. Addenbrooke called the roll of past regents and Mrs. Robert Young pinned a colonial corsage on each one as her name was called. These quaint nosegays were also presented to chapter officers, the musicians and to our First Lady of Nevada, Mrs. Vail Pittman.

Mrs. Ellen Hawkins Norman, Chapter Historian, gave an interesting history of the organization of Nevada Sagebrush Chapter and pertinent facts on “What the Daughters Do.” This was followed by reminiscences and highlights of the first twenty-five years by the founder.

A Nevada State Flag was presented to the chapter as a birthday gift. We are very proud of our handsome flags and they are borne by Boy Scouts in all patriotic parades.

Throughout the evening delightful interludes of songs by American composers were sung and prior to the presentation of Governor Pittman, Mr. Summerfield, one of the artists, paid him a dramatic tribute by singing the second stanza of The Star Spangled Banner.

His Excellency, Governor Vail Pittman of Nevada, the distinguished guest speaker, gave an inspiring address on the life of Francis Scott Key, his illustrious ancestor, telling the circumstances surrounding the writing of “The Star Spangled Banner” and relating many interesting family traditions and historical incidents.

Mrs. Pittman later displayed a set of rare cameos, heirlooms from Catherine Key, the mother of Governor Pittman and the late U. S.Senator Key Pittman of Nevada.

Following the program, a reception was held and pictures taken of the groups honored, and of the Governor cutting the Birthday Cake. The sword used belonged to our State Regent’s son, who was a Captain in World War II. The giant birthday cake, frosted in white with blue DAR insignia in the center and inscribed in blue icing, “Nevada Sagebrush Chapter DAR—1923-1948” and lighted by twenty-five tiny blue candles, was the gift of Mrs. Robert Ziemer Hawkins. It was wreathed with silver leaves...
and surrounded by tall blue candles in silver candlesticks and by groups of miniature American and DAR Flags.

Eighty-five members and guests were present. The guest book was in charge of Mrs. Robert C. Baker, a past Regent, and will be treasured as a memento of this outstanding evening.

Nevada Sagebrush Chapter is proud of the contributions she has made in supporting the great historic, patriotic, and educational objectives of the National Society. Her activities in these programs have won high recognition and honor for her in the past, and she confidently looks forward to greater achievements in the future.

ELLEN GOODRICH PRIEST, Regent.

KIT CARSON CHAPTER (Los Alamos, N. Mex.). On March 25th the organization meeting of Kit Carson Chapter was held at the home of Mrs. Roger J. Westcott in Los Alamos.

A luncheon was enjoyed before the meeting, which was called to order by the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Arthur Q. Evans. Scripture reading and the Lord’s Prayer opened the meeting. Following this the pledge of allegiance to the Flag and the American’s Creed were recited by the group.

Mrs. Evans extended a welcome to the members of the chapter, the prospective members who were guests, and the State Regent, Mrs. Harry F. Aspinwall, and State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. D. Hill Jameson.

The purpose of the meeting and the objectives of the National Society were read by Mrs. Evans, who also declared the name of the chapter “Kit Carson” and gave a brief history of the name. The chapter was then presented to Mrs. Aspinwall, who administered the oath of office to the officers and requested an assurance of cooperation from the members.

The regent closed the formal ceremony with a short address to her organizing members, and introduced Mrs. Aspinwall as the speaker for the afternoon. She outlined the various activities and policies of the National Society, historical, educational, and patriotic.

This chapter believes itself to have one of the most representative memberships of any small chapter in the United States.

The states represented by members include New Mexico, Iowa, Florida, Nebraska, North Carolina, California, New York, Missouri, Texas and Michigan.

GRACE LITTLEFIELD EVANS, Organizing Regent.

MARTHA PITKIN CHAPTER (Sandusky, Ohio). Martha Pitkin Chapter members, Mrs. Roy Williams, Mrs. Frederick Altstaetter, Mrs. Edward Lay, Mrs. James Young and Mrs. John T. Haynes, worked on the costume designed for the Town Crier in the Security Loan drive. Recently Sandusky and Erie counties were chosen as the place to conduct the model bond drive and with the slogan “Let’s Make It a Million” the Town Crier announced that the million dollars had been pledged by the citizens of the community.

In a program over a nation wide radio hook-up, President Truman saluted Sandusky and Erie Counties from Washington and congratulated them on their support. The Governor of Ohio, the Hon. Thomas J. Herbert was the featured speaker at the large bond rally held on April 14th. This model bond drive was the prelude to the opening of the national campaign for the sale of security bonds.

Martha Pitkin Chapter last year celebrated the 50th Anniversary of its founding and is the oldest patriotic organization in Erie County.

PATRICIA WATKINS LAY, Press Correspondent.
COLONEL WILLIAM FEW CHAPTER (Eastman, Ga.) celebrated its thirty-fifth birthday on April 8, 1948 in the home of Mrs. Joe Puett, 1st vice regent. The house was beautifully decorated with spring flowers for this auspicious occasion.

Mrs. R. T. Ragan, regent presided over the meeting. Many messages were read from former and out-of-town members expressing greetings and best wishes to the chapter for this anniversary celebration.

A report of the recent State Conference held in Savannah was made by the delegate Mrs. W. L. Jessup Sr.

Mrs. Bessie Wilkins Cooper of Birmingham, Ala. organizing regent was the guest speaker. She made a most inspiring talk giving a brief resume of the chapter’s early history and achievements. She commended very highly the present activities, paying tribute also to the past regents and officers who have served so well.

Mrs. O. A. Gentry Sr., chairman, presented the following program:

American Creed’s Day — Mrs. Clyde Burch.
Thomas Jefferson—Mrs. J. W. McCart.
Rendition of several musical selections.

At the close of the program a group picture was made. Among those present were four of the six remaining charter members.

Assisting Mrs. Puett in serving were Mrs. Gertrude Harrell, Mrs. Wendell Aldridge and Mrs. John D. Harrell. Coffee was poured by Mrs. H. E. Dickens, past regent. Miniature nosegays in blue and white were presented to each guest.

MRS. R. T. RAGAN,
Regent.

FORT DOBBS CHAPTER (Statesville, N. C.). The fortieth anniversary of the organization of Fort Dobbs Chapter was celebrated at an anniversary dinner at Statesville Country Club Thursday, April 29. Miss Gertrude Carraway, North Carolina Regent spoke at conclusion of a dinner program that recalled high lights of chapter history during four decades, and her talk was replete with information about varied activities of the D.A.R. organization.

Mrs. Joseph G. Miller, regent of Fort Dobbs Chapter, presided. Mrs. James A. Steele, vice regent, extended greetings. Before dinner, the assembly joined in the Flag salute and American’s Creed and sang the D.A.R. hymn, of which Miss Carraway is author. Invocation was by Mrs. Joel Layton, State chaplain of North Carolina Society.

Incidents of chapter history were given by Mrs. H. P. Grier, Sr., who, though not a charter member, recalled aiding preparation of the list of charter members; by Miss Rosamond Clark who read a brief chapter history, written by Miss Fannie Gertrude Harrill; by Mrs. W. H. McElwee, who gave an account of struggles of the early years when the chapter sought to pay for the site of Fort Dobbs; and by Mrs. Karl Sherrill who told of the building of the chapter house.

Fort Dobbs chapter was organized on April 29, 1908. Mrs. George Phifer Erwin, North Carolina regent, appointed Mrs. Leila McRae Thomas, of Statesville, regent for one year. The chapter functioned as “Iredell” chapter for seven months when Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, Vice President General in charge of organization of chapters, presented to the board of management the reasons for changing the name to Fort Dobbs. Permission was granted, recorded and reported December 2, 1908.

The chapter bears the name of the fort, built in 1753 two miles north of Statesville, and named for Governor Arthur Dobbs, of North Carolina. This fort gave protection to settlers of this section of North Carolina during the French and Indian Wars. Fort Dobbs chapter in 1910 erected a granite marker on the site of the fort and a few years later purchased ten acres of land, including the site. In 1941 a chapter house was erected there.

Seven of Fort Dobbs chapter’s fourteen regents were present for the fortieth anniversary and during a business session after dinner the fifteenth regent, Mrs. Fannie Fort McElwee, was elected.

Other festivities attendant upon the fortieth anniversary were a tea Thursday afternoon, April 29, at which Mrs. Elbert M. Shelton, hostess to the state regent, entertained and a coffee given by the chapter regent, Mrs. Miller, Friday morning, April 30, for Miss Carraway, out-of-town visitors and the officers and officers-elect of Fort Dobbs Chapter.

IRMA FURCHES MILLER,
Regent.
CANTON CHAPTER (Canton, Ohio). The most outstanding meeting of the year was held Feb. 4, 1948, at Canton Woman's Club when Mrs. VanCourt Carwithen, Historian General, N.S.D.A.R., was the honored guest and speaker.

Mrs. Ralph D. Metzger, twentieth Regent of the Chapter, presided during the meeting and the luncheon preceding.

Mrs. Carwithen, in her active life as a D.A.R., has been National Chairman of Approved Schools and Regent of the Philadelphia Chapter.

Standing tall and stately, yet informal and friendly, Mrs. Carwithen brought an informative message on the Fourteen Approved Schools, as well as a general statement or two from the Board Meeting of the National Society, held but a little while before in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Carwithen said in her opening statement, "Every one of the 14 Approved D.A.R. Schools looks to you, Daughters of the American Revolution, for help. In the three years of the last administration the National Society gave $400,000.00 to be used for boys and girls in our Approved Schools.

"You must have great faith in an organization if you are willing to give so much for its service. We do, the National Officers, we have great faith in what we are doing in the D.A.R.

"We have one common ideal, and that is our ancestry. We are trying to uphold throughout our land the ideals for which our ancestors lived and died. The most patriotic thing we do is to educate boys and girls to take their place in the land. The Daughters are doing what they can to educate youth." Speaking of Tamasee D.A.R. School in conclusion, Mrs. Carwithen said, "D.A.R. in providing for these boys and girls is only giving them back their due, for their ancestors also fought in the Revolutionary War.

"They, these people, these children, still have the faith we want to keep in America. In helping those boys and girls we are getting in return what we may have lost for a little, but they still have in full force—faith in America."

Regents from the vicinity and State Chairmen were honored guests with Mrs. Carwithen.

Ohio's Chairman of Approved Schools, Mrs. John V. Cotton of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, spoke of her drive for funds for scholarships in the various Approved Schools and fencing for Tamasee.

MRS. RALPH D. SMITH, Press Relations.

PHILIP SCHUYLER CHAPTER (Troy, N.Y.). A colorful and historic occasion was the celebration on April 5th, 1948, of Philip Schuyler's fiftieth birthday with a reception and tea in the Ballroom of the Hendrick Hudson Hotel, Troy, N.Y. About one hundred twenty-five members and guests were present.

During the formal reception guests were presented to the Regent and honored guests by the younger members of the Chapter who acted as ushers.

Piano and violin selections were given by Mrs. Aird and Miss Bayer during the reception, after which Mrs. William Trotter, Regent who presided, welcomed the guests and members saying in part, "The past, the present, and the future of our noble Society are bound together in a golden circle which must broaden and grow stronger as the years pass in order to justify the fifty years of service since the days of our inspired founding members."

Mrs. James Grant Park, State Regent, in her message, praised Philip Schuyler Chapter for its active part in all educational and historic projects sponsored by the National Society. Past State Regent and National Chairman of Approved Schools, Miss Edla Gibson, also brought an inspiring message. Many state chairmen and regents of neighboring chapters were also present.

Several musical selections were given by Mary Wilson Weeks on her "Golden Harp." She also furnished soft musical accompaniment for the anniversary ceremony when the fifty candles were lighted on the tiered birthday cake. The candles representing the Regents who have passed away were lighted by Miss Myra Derrick, Mrs. Jean Menz reading the names and years of service. Mrs. Charles Carroll, Mrs. Martin Walrath, Mrs. Joseph Mitchell and Mrs. Clarence Weaver—Past Regents—and Mrs. William Trotter, present Regent, lighted the candles representing their years of service.

The "history of Philip Schuyler Chapter," prepared by the Historian, Miss Lina Hax-
tun, and read by Mrs. Walter G. Love, was well arranged and informative as it was based on the objects of the Society as stated in Article II of the Constitution,—historical, educational and patriotic.

A delightful reading from “Our Hearts Were Young and Gay,” written by Cornelia Otis Skinner and Emily Kimborough, was given by Evelyn Schnurr Benson of New York City. The meeting was concluded by the cutting of the birthday cake by the State Regent, Mrs. Park, and tea was served from a beautiful table centered with a huge centerpiece of golden spring flowers.

Mrs. William Trotter, Regent.

MARIA JEFFERSON CHAPTER (St. Augustine, Fla.). Gold was the keynote for the fiftieth anniversary luncheon of the Maria Jefferson Chapter held on March 29th, 1948, at the Hotel Seloy. Arrangements of yellow gladioli and long streamers of gold ribbon with gladioli and candytuft were used effectively down the long tables, arranged U-shaped, at which seventy chapter members and guests were seated.

Used as place cards were attractive gold folders, the inner pages of which gave a brief story of the chapter’s founding, listing charter members, and the program planned by the co-chairmen, Mrs. Winter and Mrs. Hobbs.

Mrs. C. Ray Vinten, Regent, extended a cordial welcome to all, and Mrs. W. J. Winter, Past Regent, introduced the honor guests: Mrs. David Wright, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. James A. Craig, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Austin Williamson, State Treasurer; Mrs. W. H. Adkinson, State Chaplain; Miss Hattie Allen, State Librarian; and regents of several out-of-town chapters.

Mrs. David Wright, State Vice-Regent, made a gracious response, expressing the regret of Mrs. James F. Byers, State Regent, at being unable to attend and her own pleasure to be the chapter’s guest again, and to renew friendships made when Maria Jefferson Chapter was hostess to the Conference of the Florida D. A. R. held last year, at the Ponce de Leon Hotel.

At the close of the luncheon, the huge birthday cake was carried in. Beautifully decorated in gold and white, it bore one large candle to signify the chapter’s first fifty years. Pictures were taken as Mrs. V. D. Capo, regent from 1919 to 1921, lighted the candle.

Mrs. F. S. Vaill, Past Regent, talked of “Our Yesterdays” most entertainingly, explaining the chapter’s name for Thomas Jefferson’s younger daughter, whose descendant, Maria Jefferson Eppes Shine began the foundation of the chapter completed by Mrs. Anna S. Woodruff. Charter No. 408 was granted March 26th, 1898, the second charter granted in the State of Florida.

Musical interludes were furnished by the lovely voice of Miss Roberta Hatchett, accompanied by Miss Barbara Stimmel.

Mrs. James A. Craig, Honorary State Regent, gave a “Toast to Tomorrow” as a high note in closing, an inspiring message about the past, present and future of our organization.

Martha Rabb Hobbs, Vice-Regent.

DENVER CHAPTER (Denver, Colo.) formally organized on May 26th, 1898, celebrated its Golden Anniversary with two special programs, one in April for members only and one in May with visitors from the Colorado State Board and the other two Denver chapters.

At the April meeting two charter members, Mrs. Henry F. Brooks and Mrs. W. C. Ferril, were present and the program was given by seven of the nine living ex-regents, in costumes approximating the time of their regency. One dress, indeed, was slightly older than the fifty years represented and was worn by one of the charter members—
herself an ex-regent—the gown belonging to her mother, also a charter member. The retiring regent, Mrs. Joseph Walsh, wore the dress she had bought for the State Conference of this year, which brought our fashions right up to date.

The story of these fifty years covered the work done by the chapter members throughout three wars, in addition to the regular D.A.R. projects, each receiving hearty applause when introduced.

Denver Chapter has always placed great stress on work among young people and so it is fitting that the Golden Jubilee project should be the one of furnishing a library and recreation room for a unit of about fifty boys in the State Industrial School for Boys at Golden, fourteen miles or so from Denver.

The chief event of the May meeting was the cutting of a beautifully decorated golden cake by Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, newly elected Honorary Vice-President General. Denver Chapter is justly proud of Mrs. Boyd and also of the fact that she is the third member of the chapter to receive this honor.

Guests at this meeting included the State Regent, Mrs. Charles Crockett, the retiring State Regent, Mrs. Roy D. Lee, other State Board members, the regents of Colorado and Peace Pipe Chapters and friends of the members.

A charming musical reading, the "Happy Prince," was given by Mesdames Mollie Lee Beresford and Frank Divisek, after which the newly elected regent, Mrs. Burton A. Smead, adjourned the meeting and brought to its close the record of fifty years of outstanding work.

MARGARET W. BUCHTEL, Historian.

TULSA CHAPTER (Tulsa, Okla.). Tulsa Chapter took an outstanding part in two important events of the spring season in Tulsa.

In conjunction with the visit of the Freedom Train to the city, the chapter presented a costume show displaying women's styles over the period of the nation's history, as exemplified in the documents on the Train. A widely representative group of garments was assembled. This was the more unusual in view of the fact that Oklahoma has been a state only forty years, and all these treasured costumes had to be brought into raw territory by later generations.

The costumes were also displayed by members at a "Silver Tea" in observance of Washington's Birthday, and the money collected at this event furthered the work of the chapter locally and nationally.
The picture gives some indication of the scope of the display. Miss Alice Bruner is wearing a "second-day dress" of the 1890's; Mrs. R. J. Pleasant wears a ballgown made in Boston in the same era; Mrs. Lee Clinton has on her own wedding gown worn in Georgia in 1897; and Mrs. Ben Curtis wears a Civil War costume.

Mrs. Clinton is a past State Regent of Oklahoma, and is present National Chairman of Insignia. Mrs. Curtis is a past Tulsa Chapter Regent.

MARGARET WITHERS TEAGUE, State Press Chairman.

A second charming picture was sent in with this report, but as we could give space for only one, we chose that which showed Oklahoma's beloved Mrs. Clinton.—EDITOR.

PEORIA CHAPTER (Peoria, Ill.). Among the several hundred Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution in attendance when the 52nd annual state conference convened at Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Illinois, March 18th and 19th, 1948, was Mrs. Zealy Moss Holmes of Mossville, Illinois, and her six granddaughters, five of whom are pictured with Mrs. Holmes. All are members of Peoria chapter, hostess to the state gathering.

This unique group, believed to be the largest single unit of its kind in Illinois, and perhaps in the nation, was instrumental in winning for Peoria chapter, the award of second place in state competition for the largest number of daughters and granddaughters of members to join the DAR.

Mrs. Holmes and her granddaughters are descendants of the Revolutionary patriot, Colonel Thomas Johnston, of Pennsylvania. The granddaughters also descend from Zealy Moss, who served six years in the War of the Revolution, and as wagonmaster, was engaged in the great closing and decisive conflict, the battle of Yorktown in 1781. He witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis.

This interesting group is closely connected to the historical background of Peoria, for Mrs. Holmes' husband, the late Zealy Moss Holmes, was a nephew of Lydia Moss Bradley, Peoria chapter's only "real daughter," a pioneer Peorian and founder of Bradley University. Mr. Holmes was appointed by Mrs. Bradley to the Board of Trustees of Bradley University in 1896 and served in that capacity until his death in March, 1947.

LEFT TO RIGHT, STANDING: NELLY HOLMES MARSHALL (MRS. JOHN), ELLEN HOLMES EASTMAN (MRS. MILTON), JEAN HOLMES KEITHLEY (MRS. MACFARLAND). SEATED, DOROTHY HOLMES BRUCKER (MRS. MARION), BETTY HOLMES KNAPP (MRS. ELMER), NELLY FRYE HOLMES (MRS. ZEALY MOSS).

With the exception of Mrs. Stephenson, who lives in Ames, Iowa, these daughters of Mrs. Holmes' three sons, all reside in the Peoria area and frequently attend chapter meetings together.

ESTHER C. MCNAUGHTON, Press Chairman.

JAMES ROSS CHAPTER (Kansas City, Kan.). The James Ross Chapter entertained the foreign brides of the community Saturday, May 15, at the Y.W.C.A. building.

Mrs. Charles Hassig, a past regent and present chairman of Americanization was chairman of arrangements assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Richard Parker.

Seventeen brides and four children were guests. They were from Australia, Brazil, France, Germany, Ireland, India, Russia, Scotland, Canada and England.

A musical program was given which was climaxed by the singing of one of the Russian brides. She has had excellent training in Moscow and was very generous with her numbers as well as pleased with the reception given her.

Mrs. E. E. Gladish, regent and Mrs. H. A. Richeson, regent elect presided at the tea table which had been arranged with old silver and spring flowers by Mrs. R. C. Harry.

James Ross has had a net gain of 18 in membership the last two years with 25 new members. Present membership 109.

EDITH C. NAYLOR, Publicity Chairman.
CHIEF JOHN ROSS CHAPTER
(Chattanooga, Tenn.). Down in Tennessee, Chief John Ross Chapter is twenty-five years old this year, having been confirmed at Continental Congress, April 1923, in Washington.

This chapter is the youngest of Chattanooga’s four chapters. It is named for Chief John Ross, founder of the home city, Chattanooga, originally named Ross’ Landing or Ross’ Trading Post. Chief Ross, Scotchman and Indian, was the elected “principal chief” of the Cherokee Nation for four decades. He was the unfailing friend of the first white settlers of the South West when they sorely needed a mediator with the hostile Indian tribes and he supported the U. S. Government in its dealings with the Indians. The Ross home, built by his father, Daniel Ross, is standing at Rossville Gap, the oldest house in Chattanooga environs and deserving of preservation.

Chief John Ross Chapter completed its organization in December 1922 and that anniversary was celebrated at a twenty-fifth birthday tea recently at the home of Mrs. Edgar A. Rogers. The scene was bright and festive. Many full length windows shone forth the light and hospitality which reigned within. Open fireplaces blazed downstairs and upstairs and added the old-fashioned warmth to the modern central heating systems. Candles added charm. Lovely gowns worn by those receiving and serving heightened this charm.

The hostess, Mrs. Rogers, the Regent, Mrs. Oliver H. Attridge, seven past regents and organizing and charter members stood in the receiving line. This year’s officers presided at the tea table.

Two organizing members gave the program—Miss Jessie E. Turner who read “Synopsis of Our Years” and Mrs. Charles D. Moon who related “Reminiscences of Our First Year.” Miss Turner presented a copy of her “Synopsis” in bright red binding to the chapter as a birthday gift and a complete file of chapter year books to be the chapter’s gift to Chattanooga Public Library.

Chief John Ross Chapter, she said, has never been a one-family chapter nor has it been controlled by one faction. Now having eighty members its basic strength is in its remarkable number of mother and daughter and sister pairs. It claims a record of four mothers bringing three daughters each into chapter ranks, an aunt and three nieces, and two sets of sister trios. One charter member left to serve as organizing regent of James Lewis Chapter in neighboring Franklin County. One charter member has been born and wed in the Old Chief Ross house and sentiment enshrined her in the hearts of the chapter.

Each year the chapter has aided youth through medals, prizes and encouragement. Scholarships have been maintained.

During World War II members served thousands of hours. The regent in 1942, Mrs. W. H. Wilson, was Chattanooga’s first Gold Star Mother. When Chattanooga’s four chapters purchased a Blood Plasma Bank for local hospitals at a cost of $3,000.00, our chapter paid $800.00 of that amount.

The chapter aided in the restoration of Brainerd Mission Cemetery, a project completed in 1934 and has since contributed annually to its upkeep. It has marked several Revolutionary Soldiers’ graves and historic church sites. The chapter indorsed and aided the Pilgrimage May 1947, to prevent destruction of New Providence Burial Ground, Maryville, Tennessee, which was coveted as a building site. Coast-to-coast publicity to save that Blount County landmark brought an avalanche of protests.

While listing the quarter of a century of work done by Chief John Ross Chapter the narrator noted the thousands of manuals distributed, millions of cookies for soldiers, books and clothing collected and many other achievements.

JESSIE E. TURNER.

MAHONING CHAPTER (Youngstown, Ohio). Mahoning Chapter, celebrated its 55th anniversary at the April meeting held in Bentley Hall of the Y. W. C. A. The interesting, informative program centered the group’s attention on a display of the flag, the D. A. R. insignia and a miniature log cabin, model replica of the old home of H. K. Wick, in which the local chapter was organized. Here, on the land owned by Caleb Baldwin, patriot of the Revolution and a pioneer, his descendant H. K. Wick, built this little home on the outskirts of Youngstown. It still stands on Illinois Avenue in an excellent
state of preservation. The city has grown up around and far beyond it.

After a reading of the original minutes of April 18, 1893, by Miss Gertrude Ilgenfritz (Regent 1929-31), members in costumes of that olden day re-enacted in detail the first meeting. Four of the charter members were descendants of Caleb Baldwin and were called together for the purpose of organization by one of them, Rachel Wick Taylor. Under her capable leadership the name of Mahoning Chapter was adopted. Ten ladies donated quarters, others gave silver and pewter family treasures to be melted for the Liberty Bell. Notable among these was a piece of a pewter platter belonging to Miss Amanda Jacobs which had been given to Elizabeth Pitney when she married Caleb Baldwin. With the exception of this piece, the set had been melted for bullets used in the Revolutionary War. Another relic was a small piece of money paid to Ezekiel Morley at the close of the war.

The charter members were: Mesdames R. W. Taylor, Caroline S. Haseltine, James L. Botsford (State Regent 1905—when the annual State conference was held in Youngstown), William J. Hitchcock, C. D. Arms, W. Scott Bonnell, Howard B. Hills, George McKinnie; A. B. Cornell, Walter Euwer, James Wick, John Nash, Charles Ensign (only living charter member), H. K. Wick, P. T. Caldwell and Misses Amanda and Belle Jacobs.

The meeting was opened with prayer. Papers for their genealogical record were passed out with instructions for preparation. They initiated the patriotic giving of time, means and devotion that has characterized the organization ever since.

The National Society appointed Mrs. Rachel Wick Taylor the first Regent, who in turn appointed associate officers. Under her management the group was the second chapter organized in the state and the 64th in the National Society. She was married to Robert Walker Taylor, Comptroller of the United States Treasury (appointed by President Lincoln). He held that office in the following administration until his death.

Miss Eva Scott, the present regent, portrayed Mrs. Taylor. After the program, the ladies of the "past" invited those of the present to join them at the tea table. There a large birthday cake, decorated in blue and gold, wreathed about with fragrant jonquils and blue scilla, proved as tasty as the old-fashioned spiced tea.

LOUISE VRICELLE, Press Relations Chairman.

FORT MIRO CHAPTER (Monroe, La.). One of the most picturesque homes in the Deep South was the setting for an anniversary tea honoring new members when the Fort Miro chapter of Monroe, Louisiana, entertained at Layton Castle, home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Layton.

The large house, which is a replica of a medieval English castle complete with turret, interesting stairways and fine paneling, long has been a point of interest to visitors to the Ouachita Valley section of the state.

Built by Mrs. Robert Layton II early in the century, the structure encloses the original Judge Henry Bry dwelling, built prior to the War Between the States.

The ante-bellum residence often was visited by John James Audubon, internationally famous artist, many of whose original bird paintings are possessed by the present occupants, descendants of Judge Bry.

A profusion of native flowers arranged throughout the spacious drawing and dining rooms formed a background for the more than three-hundred guests who attended the tea.

Heading the receiving line for the occasion was Mrs. J. C. Liner, Chapter Regent,
and receiving with her were the new members, who included Mrs. Layton, the hostess, Mrs. Roy Lee, Mrs. T. J. Coenen, Miss Marness Lester, Miss Mary Meek, Mrs. Shelby Meek, Miss Lee Slagle, Mrs. Roy Junod, Mrs. R. Block, Miss Harriet Boyle, Mrs. Fagen Cox, Mrs. Clark Butler and Mrs. W. J. Chapman.

Mrs. James II. Wooten served punch, while chapter hostesses included Mrs. George Snellings, Mrs. H. W. McSherry, Mrs. Travis Oliver, Jr. and Mrs. Ross Lawrence. Assisting them during the afternoon were Mrs. O. N. Reynolds, Mrs. Jase Johnson, Mrs. Frank Stubbs, Mrs. Guy Stubbs, Mrs. Joseph Renwick and Mrs. Charles Mitchell.

JEAN CARRINGTON HARTSOOK FAULK.

ARROWHEAD CHAPTER (Redlands, Calif.). The grand prize in the State Cotton Dress Contest, held during the State Conference in Los Angeles, California (Arrowhead Chapter, sponsor), was awarded to Carolyn Olson, of Redlands Junior High School. Her dress and accessories showed very fine work. The dress was blue with white collar and cuffs; the accessories, stitched, were a hat and shoulder-bag in red.

The Redlands Senior High School also made six entries and won two state prizes. Winners of the state prizes were Rosemary Feltonberger and Hallie Jo Morgan. This group was only one month old, having been organized in February by Mrs. Rau. The head of this Home Makers' department has a "House and Home" class for seniors, where instruction is given from "hope-chest to baby care."

Five outstanding girls received certificates of award from the National Chairman of Girl Home Makers, Mrs. Frank C. Love, through Arrowhead Chapter. Ten Junior High School students were also given certificates.

The two dresses sent to the National Cotton Dress Contest were made by Carolyn Olson, Junior High School, and Rosemary Feltonberger, Senior High School.

Mrs. Harvey H. Abbott has been Junior High School Home-making department director since 1932, and is a zealous D.A.R. member. There are 470 girls, studying under three teachers, with classes in cooking, sewing, and social development. The department is a very enthusiastic, hard-working group. Mrs. Abbott says the girls' interest is wonderfully increased and their security and happiness also, by the feeling that they are sponsored by the Society—"Those nice D.A.R. ladies."

ESTHERMAE RAU.

EL PALO ALTO CHAPTER, (Stanford University, Calif.), is a typically western group of Daughters and, although a comparatively small chapter, is full of enthusiasm and activity. The present regent, Mrs. James H. C. Smith, and her committee members have been especially energetic in Americanism, Genealogical Records and Conservation.

The most picturesque of this year’s meetings was the Colonial "Tea and Benefit Sale" of hand woven articles from Crossnore and Berea Schools, which was held at the Stanford Women's Club House on the University Campus in February. The rooms were gay with spring blossoms, vying with the color of the Colonial costumes of members, musicians and the girls who danced the minuet. Among the projects sharing the fruits of this event were the National Tribute Grove, Angel Island and the Neighborhood Center in Los Angeles.

In April, El Palo Alto and Gaspar de Portola Chapters cooperated in presenting a program of distinctive music by the late Dr. Latham True, a native of Maine but long a resident of Palo Alto. In addition,
to this, El Palo Alto Chapter gave its annual program of American Music with the beautiful, colonial home of the John K. Cecils as the setting.

During the last three years the chapter has been represented at the Continental Congress, Mrs. Edsall P. Ford being a delegate this year; Mrs. John K. Cecil and the Misses Wood attended last year and Mrs. Robert Meyer was a page in 1946.

HAZEL E. WOOD,
Vice Regent.

NARCISSA WHITMAN CHAPTER
(Yakima, Wash.). Narcissa Whitman Chapter celebrated the anniversary of Washington's birthday February 22nd, with a tea held at the home of Mrs. G. A. Meeker, many of the members appearing in costumes of the Revolutionary period, as shown in the picture.

Mrs. David Anderson, vice-regent, Mrs. Glenn Rider, recording-secretary, Mrs. C. H. Murray, Miss Maybra Tyler, and Mrs. Meeker served from an old tea-set one hundred fifty-three years old, used by the Norton Tiffany family of New York in 1795, and owned by Mrs. Sarah Parsons Babbitt, descendant of that family.

The Chapter was chartered June 1909, and is one of the outstanding Chapters of the State of Washington.

MRS. SARAH P. BABBITT,
Chapter Historian.
EVEGLADES CHAPTER (Miami, Fla.). On Sunday February 29, 1948, Everglades Chapter held a memorial service for its departed members. Mrs. George C. Estill, chaplain pro tem, conducted the service during which Miss Cornelia Jones and Miss Mary Martin Jones lighted a candle as each name was called and as the white flower was placed in the cross made of green leaves.

Following the ceremony, Mrs. Marion Owens, Conservation Chairman, dedicated a terminalia arjuna tree in Lummus Park where Old Fort Dallas, the meeting place of the chapter, is located, in memory of Mrs. Glenville C. Frissell who organized the chapter in November 1909 and who died February 28, 1947.

Mrs. Walter F. Van Landingham, Chairman of Historical Markers, presided while George Whaler Hall, great grandson of Mrs. Frissell, unveiled the bronze marker which Mrs. Edward G. Longman, Regent of the chapter, presented in her memory.

Mrs. H. Thompson Whaler, daughter of Mrs. Frissell, Mrs. John L. Hall, granddaughter, Mr. J. Gerry Curtis, superintendent of parks in Miami and chapter members attended this impressive ceremony.

Color bearers during the service were Hubert Barge, Jr., and Mrs. Hubert E. Carter, president of Mercy Warren Society Children of the American Revolution, Miami.

JEANNETTE C. BUESING, Press Relations Chairman.


Dearly beloved (these words I mean), we’re gathered here today
To greet the White Plains Chapter and speed it on its way
To full completion of all the plans it makes from year to year;
Each year sees more accomplished, for the future we have no fear.
On this one day, I promised me, no serious work I’d do—
I’d forget all our commitments, and play the whole day thru;
But now, alas, I find that this is easier said than done
For always, in my consciousness, I see them—one by one:

Ellis Island, our Indians, too,
The schools of the D.A.R.
The work of Conservation
Reaching near and far.
Defense of our beloved land,
correct use of the Flag;
And here a war-time memory
The ghost of a Buddy Bag.
Our Manuals for Citizens,
Citizens old and new,
The art of being Americans
The art of our Music, too.
The helping hand of a Student Loan
Girls reach for a Home Making Star;
The Junior American Citizens,
Our Children, the C.A.R.
And so they come, all these and more,
and knock upon our door.

Therefore, my dear and well loved friends,
No matter how hard I try—
Play I can’t and work I must,
But the work is good, and the cause is just,
And White Plains Chapter, we hope and trust
Will carry on till we all are dust—

AND THEN!!

We’ll sit on the edge of a rosy cloud
And look down here at a brand-new crowd
And nudge each other, and say (quite jolly)
“WE RAN IT BETTER THAN THEY DO.
by golly!”

MRS. FRANK B. CUFF, Regent.
TOUSSAINT DU BOIS CHAPTER

(Lawrenceville, Ill.) on April 7th at the home of Mrs. A. L. Kirkwood, gave a colonial tea honoring the four girls and boys of the four Lawrence County High Schools who were chosen to receive the D.A.R. Good Citizenship Awards.

Mrs. George Boyce, Vice Regent, in the absence of Mrs. Fred Westall, Regent, conducted the business session, welcomed the guests and presented them with favors.

A question and answer interview on D.A.R. work was given by Mrs. V. E. French and Mrs. Ray Koonce. Mrs. H. A. Booth, Good Citizenship Chairman, introduced the girl citizens; Mrs. Frank Irwin, National Defense Chairman, presented the boys.

Mrs. M. E. Cox, State Vice Regent, of Robinson, gave an inspiring talk relative to the receiving of the citizenship awards. Mrs. Cox was presented a silver D.A.R. spoon from the chapter.

A paper on “Daughters of Our Presidents” was read by Mrs. Harry Edwards. Musical selections rendered by a guest, Mrs. Harold Stoltz, and an informal roll call on “Memories and Mementoes of Early School Days” completed the program.

The chapter members, dressed in colonial costume, and guests present were served from a beautifully appointed tea table.

FRANCES E. BOYCE,
Vice Regent.

No man escapes when freedom fails,
The best men rot in filthy jails;
And they who cried, “Appease, appease”
Are hanged by men they tried to please.

HIRAM MANN.
IT'S GREEK TO ME, by Willie Snow Etteridge.

Willie Snow Etteridge gives a very human portrayal of her life in Greece and of her impressions whenever she had an opportunity to peek behind the Iron Curtain.

The book is delightful and is written in a style characteristic of the author as she bubbles over with the joy of living and of meeting people from kings to little flower vendors.

Mrs. Etteridge is the wife of Mark Etteridge who was chairman of the American delegation of the U. N. Commission sent over to study the Greek Border Incidents. Being with him gave her the unusual opportunity of seeing life, not only in Greece but in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Austria and Hungary.

The author clearly describes the two economic levels of living in these countries and it is most encouraging to learn that she found the countries ruled by the Communists having their own contradictory troubles. Stores were piled to overflowing with fancy foods but very few had the money with which to purchase them.

The new communistic aristocracy party in Sofia took great pride in loading their tables with rare wines and caviar. They attended gala performances of the opera and made wonderful gifts to the pets of the party, while eggs were as precious as gems and the people in the streets were pale and hungry and peasants toiled hard all day for a mere existence.

An understanding description is given of the much heard of guerillas, their origin, their arms and their reasons for joining up.

The book is also replete with amusing incidents. For instance, when the State Department gave permission for her to take the trip, Mrs. Etteridge found herself short of ready money. Finally she remembered a lot in Georgia which she owned and where she had hoped to be buried. She telegraphed an order to sell it and invested part of the money in vitamin pills to stave off starvation. Picture her surprise when she was fed baby lamb sandwiches, broiled lobster and caviar!

She committed a terrible faux pas, so she says, while attending a celebration at which the King of Greece was the honor guest. She saw that he looked very weary and as the hour was late, she suggested to him that it was time to go home. Much to the horror of the hostess, he accepted the suggestion, clicked his heels and said good-night.

The narrative is filled with beautiful pictures of deep blue skies and flowers cultivated in profusion by the loving hands of people whose stomachs were empty and whose faith was almost gone.

In heartbreaking sentences is told the story of a small town where women and children were herded into a tiny church and the doors locked until all the men and boys had been slaughtered. She visited that town of sorrow and found all the women and children draped in heavy black. They never smiled and the children were not allowed to play or to have a single toy. The author joined a pilgrimage to the cemetery where oil soaked rags or tapers were carried and placed by the little crosses where loved ones had been buried.

The beauty of the almond trees in full bloom, the scent of big purple violets, the deep blue of the waters all add to the charm of the story, but one will always remember the hunger, the loss of faith, the constant toil and the unanswered question in the eyes—"What is ahead and how much longer can we last?"

Published by the Vanguard Press, Inc.

PLUNDER, by Samuel Hopkins Adams.

Everyone admits that Samuel Hopkins Adams can tell a story and tell it well, so one cannot help but wish that he had gone on with his historical romances about the Erie Canal and left his new novel unwritten.
From a literary standpoint "Plunder" is not very successful for it is a vague and imaginary picture of life in Washington on the Potomac around the year 1950. The narrative is certainly overdrawn and one feels sorry to come in contact with such personalities as Mr. Adams portrays.

The leading character is Martin ("Shoe-string") Strabo who is promoting a substance called tozerite which has been developed by a scientist who has become slightly psychopathic because of the shock attendant upon the death of his son during the late war.

This new substance is supposed to protect people from radio-activity of the atom bomb. Due to the fact that Strabo claims he knows only the right kind of people, the secret is given to him and he is able to sell the idea to the proper General and the Army. He employs a high powered publicity man, a glamorous secretary and obtains a book containing the names of a number of Congressmen who are on his payroll and supposed to perform as he says.

Strabo is an outstanding figure in Washington political life and has a large home on Dupont Circle. There seems to be nothing in the way of keeping him from climbing to high places and increasing his already fabulous wealth. A diplomatic post is what he dreams of and longs for. In reality, he is nothing but an uncultivated and illiterate profiteer who believes that all men have their price and can be bought.

However, he makes one great big mistake which is his undoing. In order to safeguard some of his interests, he tries to fix some football scores. He has done that in one Army-Navy game but the second time he slips up, for the public will not stand for interference in its national sports. As was said: "You can buy Senators and Representatives, perhaps even corrupt the courts, but when you put your hands on sports, you are lucky if you are not lynched."

Apparently, Mr. Adams thinks himself fed up with alleged waste and corruption which are daily items on the radio and in the newspapers, so he has tried to show how a Fascist crowd could take over control of our government.

Also, he evidently feels the time has come to make the country aware of the great waste and corruption now going on. With sarcasm he lashes out and calls attention to the number of planes which are rotting on the Pacific Islands and to the bombers whose tails have been cut off so they can be sold for junk. He scores the army supply officers who are in constant demand at parties where they are wined and dined in the company of beautiful girls who are brought there by contractors eager for government contracts. He hits hard at secretaries—like Strabo's secretary, Claire, for instance—who know no loyalty and who would sell their virtue for a champagne dinner or their country for a chinchilla coat.

The characters in Plunder are overdrawn and one would hardly recognize Washington but the book is exciting, fairly interesting, is being widely read and is calling forth many different reactions. One naturally recalls "Revelry", a political novel by Mr. Adams; also "The Incredible Era" which was an account of the Harding administration.

In Plunder he seems to be stirred to his very soul over corrupt conditions and the way national affairs are handled but in his intensity he seems to overlook the fact that faulty systems have existed since the beginning of time—and perhaps always will.

Published by Random House.

BLUE DOWRY, by Florence Maule Updegraff.

Historic New England, in the days just before the Revolution, has been selected by Florence Updegraff as the setting for her new novel, "Blue Dowry."

It is a fine account of how very deep was the love of liberty in the hearts of the colonists and their children as well, and is keenly patriotic in expression. It gives an interesting account of the raising of blue flax and how bags of seeds were often given as a dowry to young married couples who moved on into the then great west. The fond hope was that these fields of flax would form a chain reaching from the vast new territory back to New England.

The narrative unfolds the steady development of Elizabeth Brandon. Her father was an Englishman, an Advocate of the Crown, stationed in Massachusetts, whereas her mother came from good old New England stock.

Returning home from a visit to her father's place in England, where she had
enjoyed much gaiety, it was hard for Elizabeth to understand the colonial viewpoint. She felt that the demonstrations against the Stamp Act were simply outbursts of discontent by a misinformed rabble of undesirable citizens and she could not grasp the reasons behind such behavior.

When her father was called back to England to explain some of his own acts, Elizabeth was heart broken because she was left in America in the care of her grandfather Harlow of Connecticut.

In order to ease the pain of separation from her parents and to create in her a new interest in life, grandmother Harlow told her of the great fields of blue flax in her native state of New Hampshire and gave her seeds to plant, thus starting her own blue dowry.

As time moved on Elizabeth gradually became interested, not only in flax culture, but also in spinning and weaving. When the yearly contest held by the young people came around, she had selected a pattern and woven for herself a garment so beautiful and so unusual that it won the first prize.

By the time the flax fields were blue again, she had discovered for herself the joy of living in a true democracy where the rights of the individual were held sacred and where destiny lay not in the older civilization of Europe but in this brave new land, the birthplace of her mother.

Blue Dowry presents a vivid picture of home life in those early days and brings out strongly the beliefs and the ideals upon which this country was founded, and which true Americans are still trying to uphold and to fight for. If you like Blue Dowry—and I am sure you will—then read the other two books by Florence Updegraff, "Coat for a Soldier" and "Traveler's Candle."

Published by Harcourt, Brace & Co.

The Giant Redwood

I walk in a forest far from home,
A weird and eerie place;
I see strange pygmy people come
At a slow and thoughtful pace.

From a pygmy car each one steps out
With doll things in his hand;
Past a child's play seat he walks about,
As if in a child's toy land.

Now I, myself, as a dwarf, am gazing
At a giant redwood tree;
I scarce believe I see the amazing
Strange sight now granted me.

Through untold centuries it stands,
And now its trunk is marred
Where the fiery fiend of forest lands
Its shaggy bark has charred.

Three thousand years and more this tree
Was dropping needles down
And cones upon the ground to be
A part of its carpet brown.

The oldest living thing on earth;
It stood before Christ's time,
And even the day that gave him birth
It wore its crown sublime.

(Mrs. C. C.) ELLA BROWN SPOONER,
Member D. A. R. Chapter,
Marquette, Michigan.
The state of Wyoming is justly proud of the historic American Flag which is shown in the accompanying picture.

It was flown over the Boston Building during Assembly sessions, so runs the legend and was made from wool carded, spun and dyed by hand. Also, every inch of the sewing was done by painstaking fingers and the stitches are so tiny that one almost has to use a microscope to find them. Truly that must have been a labor of love by some patriotic person, presumably a woman.

This symbol of liberty is known to be over one hundred and fifty years old, which fact is verified by the twenty-eight stars and has so withstood the ravages of time that it is in perfect condition.

It is owned by the State Chaplain of Wyoming, Mrs. L. S. Fuller, who graciously loaned it for display at the last State Conference at Sheridan. Mrs. Lee Stoddard, then State Regent, is seated at the table but according to her the human figure is of small moment compared to the historic American Flag which hangs on the wall and lends so much dignity and beauty to the scene.
Parliamentary Procedure

YOUR parliamentarian desires to give this article over entirely to a discussion of the amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws adopted by the Fifty-Seventh Continental Congress, and in so doing stress particularly those amendments that affect our chapters.

There are two amendments to the Constitution, the first one which takes us back to the privilege of having twenty-one State endorsed Vice Presidents General. Our states have always considered it quite an honor to be able to endorse candidates for these high offices.

The other, an amendment which will in future make it obligatory upon the chapters and the states to include in their by-laws the following: "Any amendment adopted by the National Society affecting the work of the chapters and states shall become a law of the chapters and states without notice of amendment."

Of all the amendments adopted by our recent Continental Congress your parliamentarian rejoices more in this than in any other, because in checking the by-laws of the chapters and states she has often found many rules in them almost directly in opposition to the laws of our National Society. This amendment is also included in Article XV of the National By-Laws and as it is included in both articles on amending, in the future there can not be any excuse for this statement so often given for an error: "We did not know this was a law, so did not put it in our by-laws."

The amendments are splendid and when your regents have received their copies of the revised Constitution and By-Laws, I trust they will be read at your next chapter meetings. I know you will agree with me that these will make your work much simpler.

"An applicant for membership to a chapter must be endorsed by two members of that chapter who are in good standing and to whom the applicant is personally known."

Now isn't that a wonderful protection? Hereafter, Mrs. Jones of Kalamazoo can't propose Mrs. Smith for membership in a chapter at Timbuctu as Mrs. Jones must be a member in good standing of the chapter in Timbuctu and must know Mrs. Smith personally.

The amendment that follows is splendid, for while at the first reading of it you may disagree and feel the National Society is forcing you to increase your annual dues, yet, when you have studied the last line of section 3, Article V, you will realize that in the sum total of what a chapter member pays to the National Society and the amount for the per capita paid to the State Treasurer for the quota funds for the National Committees and their work, you will be paying just a few pennies more.

Next January first your chapter treasurer must send to the Treasurer General $1.50 instead of $1.00, but during the year she will not have to send any quota funds to the state treasurer for each member on the roster of the chapter. All that must now be sent to the state treasurer by the chapter treasurer is the amount required by your state by-laws for the work of your state, which generally amounts to about 35 cents or 50 cents to be used for the expenses of the state regent and any running expenses that have to be incurred by a state. This set-up is just what should have been lo, these many years, as these quota funds are for the work of the National Society and the burden of collecting them by a chapter treasurer, sending on to a state treasurer, and she in turn remitting them to the Treasurer General has been a hardship all around. Now the burden is lifted and in future the $1.50 your chapter treasurer sends to the Treasurer General will cover every requirement of the National Society for the per capita dues and the quota funds for each member.

Section 12 of this same Article V is very good, for every organization must carry
a law as to when the registration of members shall close, so that before the polls are opened the Credentials Committee will know how many have registered and are entitled to vote. This is just good business as well as conforming to the usual laws of any group.

The amendment to Article IX, section 4, seems to have given quite a few of you a bit of worry, for I've had numerous letters, long distance phone calls etc., regarding it, and the attitude that some chapter regents have taken regarding it, is very pathetic. One dear, sweet regent wrote she felt this amendment was "aimed" at her, for she had been a regent for a long, long time, and when I replied that I knew the committee did not have her in mind when this amendment was drafted she seemed quite relieved.

Now again your parliamentarian can see the wisdom of this amendment based upon many by-laws of chapters that she has checked and found in them that various chapters had regents elected for life, and numerous chapters had had the same regents from 25 to 45 years. Well, in a few instances such a law might work to the advantage of the chapter, but not very often; besides it is not quite fair to the other members for them not to have a chance to be put up for the office of regent. Deep down in almost every woman's heart she wants to be a regent or a president of something, so why not give her a chance? So bear in mind this amendment is not aimed at anybody in particular but it is aimed at every member of a chapter who hopes she may some day be elected a regent. If she is worthy of the office she will be elected but rest assured if she is not she won't be. I always count on our members to be fair minded and just so feel there would not ever be a person elected who was not worthy of the office.

Think of how the personnel of a chapter changes in 25 years, which is as it should be but many times it becomes a little non-progressive by having the same regent all the time. Some of these long suffering chapters do not have the required 50 members which gives them a delegate besides the regent to Congress, so you see how few persons can come to Congress and have a vote when the chapter does not have limited term of office. It is there in Washington that our members catch the vision of the wonderfulness and the magnitude of our great Society and no person ever attends Congress who does not return home with enthusiasm and a desire to be a better member of our Society.

Now in closing I must say this to you, that while the amendment says: "No member shall serve as a chapter regent for more than six consecutive years," it will be all right to serve less than the six years. Personally I think the term of office for chapter officers should be three years, and with the stipulation that no one may succeed herself in the same office for a second term. Of course in some RARE cases it is wise to permit the registrars and treasurers to serve two terms.

Some of you have said if your present regent who has served so many, many years should have to abide by this rule the chapter will go all to pieces. Well, I've known lots of fine second wives during my life and if a woman can step into that position and make good I feel sure she and many others can come up to the office of regent and do even a better job than being a second wife.

Faithfully yours,

NELLIE WATTS FLEMING
(Mrs. Hampton Fleming),
Parliamentarian, N. S. D. A. R.

“Our forefathers licked the redskins and redcoats to give us our America. Let's not permit the Reds to destroy it.”

Chicago Tribune.
WILL BOOK A
LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

EVAN THOMAS
Dated: 17 Sept. 1757
Proved: 6 Nov. 1757 by affirmations of Benjamin Burson and Sarah Burson (Quakers)
Son-in-law: Jonas Potts 100 a. bought from George Burson, joining North side of Short Hill; also two working creatures and a young Sorrill Mare I had of Edward Mathen in Pennsylvania and a black horse I had of Paul Martin in Pennsylvania; ... household goods, etc.
Wife: Ann ... shall have her Maintenance with my Son-in-law Jonas out of estate
Executor: Son in law Jonas Potts whole and sole executor
Witness: John Langley, Benjamin Burson, Sarah Burson (p. 1)

THOMAS DAVIS (Nuncupative will)
Margaret Davis Declares that her son Thomas Davis on his Death Bed often told her it was his Desire that his Cloaths should not be sold. Then I asked what he intended should be done with them he answered he gave them to his brother John Davis together with his Saddle or to that effect. April 6th 1758.
Witness: Nich. Minor. (p. 3)

Ruth Vernon Declares that she heard Thomas Davis deceased, on his Death bed say he desired his Brother John Davis should have his Cloaths. (p. 4)

Mary Mobley Declares (same as above) ... fifth day of April ye 1758
Witness: Nich. Minor
Proved: April 12, 1758. (p. 4)

ELIZABETH ADAMS
Inventory of Elizabeth Adams, dec'd. Taken by Elijah Chinn, John Ansley & Thomas Ansley ... sixth day of May 1750.

THOMAS DAVIS

CHARLES MARCH
Dated: 1 Feb. 1757
Proved: 13 Mar. 1759 by Benjamin Brown and Thomas Simmond

JOHN RATCLIFF
Inventory of John Ratcliff, Dec'd. Returned Mar. 13, 1759 by John Moss, William Mead & Thomas Sorrell. (p. 10)

JOHN POULTNEY
Dated: 19 March 1759
Proved: 10 April 1759 by Matthew Lynn and John Potter and affirmation of John Steere (a Quaker)

Wife: Elenor her Common riding Horse and Sadle, two cows, feather beds, etc. ... plantation house, horses, etc. to be sold and 200 a. purchased for my son Anthony Poultnay

Children: Anthony, Sarah and Mary 'until they arrive to a perfect age in Law'
DAVIS, "Sojourner in Loudoun County.

10 March 1759

Brother: John Daviss "with whome I now live a paceing Mare which I have in Frederick County for the Trouble of his House if I Die there. . . ."

Sisters: Mary Wright "my best suite of wearing Apparil with Every Utensil thereto belonging even to my best Stayes. . . ."

Elizabeth Thomas "my next best suite of Apparrel with Every Utensil suitable thereto even to Stayes. . . ."

Nieces: Sarah Plachney who is now a Sojourner in Carolina one case of Drawers one oval Table, half my Table Linning and half my pewter. Shee will either come or send for it but if Shee will not . . . residue to Neese Rachell Daviss

"Remitt some outstanding Debts due from poor people who ware drove by the Indians."

Executrix: Rachell Daviss

Witness: Tho: Kelly, Wm. Ansley, Jonathan Davis. (p. 14)

SAINTS DAVIS

Inventory of Sarah Davis, Dec'd, returned 11th March 1760 by Richard Keen, John Keen & Vincent Lewis.  (p. 21)
Daughters: Jane Stump “my own Plantation and 200 a. to her and her heirs lawfully begotten by Thomas Stump”; Ann Chambers “Plantation where Wm. Macough now dwells with 200 a. to her and her heirs Lawfully Begotten by William Chambers”

Granddaus: Elizabeth Stump, dau. of Thomas Stump, a cow; Vi-lator (Violetta?) Chambers, dau. of Wm. Chambers, choice of my Horses

“Alexis Jackson and his Wife Henrietta is not to be Disturbed, paying there yearly Rent six Barrels of Corn or forty eight shills Currency during the Natural Life of the longest liver of them.”

Witness: Wm. Maccoy, Henry Jackson, Alexis Jackson (p. 24)

MARY JENNEY
Dated: 9 March 1760
Proved: 13 May by Aneas Campbell, Gent., Elizabeth Davis and John McCarty

Daughters: Sarah Sinkler, Margaret Donoho, Mary Foutch—each 6 lbs. and a Gown; Jean McDowell Tract of 200 a.; Ann McDowell—Plantation I now live on; Rebecca Jenney—50 lbs. due her to be put to interest

Executors: Daughters, Jean and Ann McDowell
Witness: Ens. Campbell, John McCarty, Elizabeth Davis (p. 25)

WILLIAM LAYTON
Inventory of William Layton, dec’d, returned June 11th 1760 by David Davis, John Thomas, Thos. Cartwright. (p. 27)

SAMUEL JENKINS
Inventory of Samuel Jenkins, dec’d—returned Aug. 12th 1760 by Jas. Coleman, Henry Brewer, Thomas Guthrey. (p. 28)

ROBERT BOOTH
Inventory of Est. of Robert Booth, Dec’d, returned Aug. 12th 1760 by Joseph Jones, Samuel Smith, Jacob Jones, William Me-theny. (p. 28)

JAMES SPURR
Dated: 10 Oct. 1759
Proved: 12 Aug. 1760 by Original Williams and William Hancock

Wife: Judath Spurr—Negro Woman named Saray
Children: Stock and household goods. Equally divided between my Wife and two Children, Rich-ard Spurr and Judath Spurr

Executors: Wife, Judath Spurr and Son, Richard Spurr
Witness: John Owens, Original Williams, William Hancock (p. 29)

ROBERT BLAND
Inventory of Robert Bland, dec’d, returned—Aug. 1760 by Vincent Lewis, John Lewis, Benja Mason. Recorded Nov. 11th 1760. (p. 30)

MARY JENNINGS
Inventory of Mary Jennings, dec’d, returned Sept. 12th 1760 by Jas. Hamilton, Nich. Minor, Frans Elgin. (p. 31)

JOHN SMITH
Inventory of John Smith’s estate—returned Nov. —, 1760 by Francis Summers, James Lane, John Hopewell. (p. 34)

GABRIEL ADAMS
Dated: 20 March 1761

Sons: Eldest son Philip Adams, “all my wearing Cloaths” . . . “rest of estate divided Btwn my three Sons. . .” “all my Boys stay on the Plantation with their Mother in Law this year then to be Bound to my Brother William Adams till they come of Age of twenty Years and that he give each of them one years Schooling.”

Wife: Elish. Adams
Executor: Brother, William Adams “hole and Sole Executor”
Witness: William Stark, William Littleton, Benoni Dement (p. 35)

JOSEPH MEGEACH
Dated: 12 March 1761
Proved: 9 June 1761 by John McIlheny, Gent., and affirmation of Joseph Yates (a Quaker)

Wife: Mary Mageach

Children: Thomas, James, Jane, Joseph, Elizabeth, Jon'h Anne, and "a child now in her womb"...

Thomas to have land which is to be appraised and est. equally divided.

Executor: Wife Mary "whole and Sole Executrix"

Witness: John McIlheny, Joseph Yates, Phil. Lynham (p. 36)

HENRY INSLE of Loudoun County
Dated: 19 March 1761
Proved: 9 June 1765 by Oath of William Ross and affirmation of William Mead and Jacob Wildman (Quakers)

Wife: Mary Insle
Son: William

Legatees: "If William should Die before he arrive at age of twenty one years. Effects both real and personal go to my Wife's sister Jean Baty and in default of her then to go to Isabel Foster

Executor: Wife, Mary
Witness: William Mead, William Ross, Jacob Wildman (p. 37)

JOHN RATCLIFF
Inventory of John Ratcliff, dec'd, returned June 12th 1761 by Susannah Ratcliff, Administrator.

HENRY ANSLEY
Inventory of Henry Ansley, dec'd, returned June 9th 1761 by Nich: Minor, Benjn Edwards, William Ross. (p. 39)

SARAH DAVIS
Inventory of Sarah Davis, dec'd, returned Nov. 12th 1761 by Thomas Pritchet & Rachel, his wife, Executrix. (p. 44)

JAMES SPURR
Inventory of James Spurr, dec'd, returned 9th March 1762 by Edward Masterson, Steerman Chelton (Chilton), Arthur Mortimore. (p. 45)

JOSEPH McGEACH
Inventory of Est. of Joseph McGeach, dec'd, returned Mar. 9, 1762 by George Gregg, Joseph Calwell, William Gossitt. (p. 46)

GABRIEL ADAMS
Inventory of Gabriel Adams estate returned Mar. 11, 1762 by Richard Coleman, William Starks, William Littleton. (p. 50)

JOSEPH YATES
Inventory of Joseph Yates, dec'd—returned May 11, 1762 by Abel Janney, William Wildman, Mahlon Janney. His
widow's legacy—Grey Mare & Saddle, Feather Bed and Furniture. His dau. Alice's legacy—four Milk cows, one Feather bed and furniture. (p. 51)

TRAVERSE GEORGE

Inventory of Traverse George, dec'd—estate in Loudoun County, returned May 11, 1762 by William Smith, William Musgrove, Thomas Shore. Ordered taken 9th Mar. 1762. (p. 53)

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH

Inventory of Isaac Hollingsworth, dec'd, ordered taken Jan. 1, 1760; returned May 11, 1762 by Abel Janney, Edward Norton, Mahlon Janney. (p. 54)

TRAVERSE GEORGE

Inventory of Traverse George's estate in Fairfax County ordered taken Mar. 1762; returned May 11, 1762 by Gilbert Simpson, Thomas Smith, Edward Williams. (p. 54)

RICHARD ROBERTS of Loudoun County
Dated: 21 April 1762
Proved: 10 June 1762 by oath of Lee Massey, Gent., and affirmation of James Steere (a Quaker)
Wife: Ann Roberts, one-third part
Son: Joseph Robert—one shilling to bar him from any other part
Daughters: Ruth Green; Ann—Grey Mare called Jenny, Blue plush side saddle, etc.
Executors: Friend, William Jones sold executor
Witness: Lee Massey, James Steere

JOSEPH READ
Dated: 24 Nov. 1761
Proved: 13 July 1762 by oaths of Edward Porter and Jeffrey Johnston
Wife: Barbary Read—slaves Hannah, Grace, Moll, Saul & Sam during life—at decease, Hannah to son Joseph; Grace to son William; Moll to Thaddeus Read, son of my former wife; Saul to Son John; Sam to my son Reuben Read

Andrew Read, "land that my Father left to me by his last Will lying in Westmoreland County and Negro named Hannay and Negro child, Winny—both in possession of my Mother, Ruth Read; Thaddeus Read, son of my former Wife—Negroes Charles and Jemima; Joseph Read—Land and Plantation whereon I now live—negr boy Fox, negro Ben now in possession of my mother, Ruth Read; William Read—negroes Tom and Sarah; John Read—boys James and Bob; Reuben Read—boys Ned and Daniel;

Daughters: Elizabeth Read—girl Nancy; Frances Read—girl Judy; Lettice Read—negro girl Winny; Ann Read—negro boy, Sawny, girl Nan. "Daughters to have slaves when they marry or arrive at age of 20 years."

Executors: Wife, Barbary Read and Jeremiah Hutchison
Witness: Edward Porter, Jeffrey Johnson, Mary Porter

WAYMAN SINCKLER
Dated: 12 April 1762
Proved: 13 July 1762 by oaths of Russell Wilson, George Jordan and Ann Jordan
"Land in Prince William County to be sold to discharge debts."

Children: Alexander, Isaac, Robert, Mary, George, Wayman & Elizabeth Sinckler — "est. equally divided among them when youngest of them surviving shall arrive at age of sixteen years, which Child is now eight years of age. Children to be schooled."

Executors: Wife, Hester Sinckler, friend, Bridgar Haynie, and Brother, John Sinckler
Witness: Russell Wilson, George Jordan, Ann Jordan

(p. 59)
RICHARD ROBERT
Inventory of estate of Richard Robert, dec'd, taken June 18th 1762 by Lee Massey, James Sanders and Phil: Noland. (p. 60)

JOHN HENSON
Inventory of John Henson, dec'd, taken Sept. 15th 1762 by Benja Hutchison, Joseph Hutchison, John Cargill. (p. 63)

WAYMAN SINCKLER
Inventory of estate of Wayman Sinckler, dec'd, ordered taken July Court 1762—returned by Enoch Grigsby, Nathaniel Grigsby, John Fryer, 16 Sept. 1762. (p. 64)

ROBERT COLCLOUGH
Inventory of estate of Robert Colclough, dec'd, returned Nov. 9th 1762 by Benjamin Grayson, Dan'l Hutchison, John Hutchison. (p. 65)

WILLIAM ONSLEY
Inventory estate of William Onsley ordered Nov. Court 1762; returned 14 Dec. 1762 by Holland Middleton, William Taylor, Walter Middleton. (p. 67)

JOSEPH READ
Inventory of estate of Joseph Read, dec'd, ordered July 1762; returned 24 July 1762 by Bushrod Fauntleroy, Thomas Cockerill, Thomas Brown. (p. 68)

WILLIAM JETT
Inventory Estate of Mr. William Jett, dec'd, ordered Aug. 1762; returned Decem. 15th 1762 by Bushrod Fauntleroy, Charles Eskridge, Francis Summers, Thomas Cockerill. (p. 71)

ROBERT STRECHBURY
Inventory of Estate of Robert Strechbury, dec'd; returned Apr. 12th 1763 by Thos. Gore, Thos. Clowes, Jacob Janney. (p. 72)

WM. WEST, JUNR. of Loudoun County
Dated: 15 Nov. 1762
Proved: 12 Apr. 1763 by oaths of William West and John Hall
Wife: "To be maintained out of estate until she thinks proper to be divided btwn two sons"

Sons: Cato and Charles, my two sons all my estate when they shall be of age
Executors: Craven Peyton and Charles West
Witness: W. West, John Hall, William Atterbury (p. 73)

Craven Peyton and Charles West, the Exrs., refusing to take upon themselves the Burthen of Execution, on Motion of Mary West, Widow and Relict of Decedant (who refused to accept the provision made for her in said Will) . . . Cert. granted her for obtaining Letters of Admin.

MARY PATTERSON
Inventory of Estate of Mary Patterson, dec'd, ordered Nov. Court; returned Nov. 13th 1762 by Lee Massey, Frederick Weisel, Jona Price. (p. 73)
Est. of Mary Patterson Dec'd to William Kirk, 1762
To finding her a Coffin £ 0 15 0
To paid for diging her Grave at the meeting House 5 0
To finding her a Cap and hankenchief to be buried in 4 0
To 3 Weeks Board of the two Girls that nursed her 11 10 0
To sending a boy on a Horse to Leesburg for the Doctor 2 6
To Ruth Farlow for Nursing for two weeks and four Days 15 9

Above returned by William Kirk, Admin. (p. 74)

WILLIAM SHRIEVE of Loudoun County
Dated: 13 April 1758
Proved: 13 April 1763 by affirmations of William Holmes and Jacob Wildman (Quakers)
Wife: Catharine
Sisters: Elizabeth Hulls, Mary Shrieve
Brothers: James Shrieve, Benjamin Shrieve "one Moiety or half of the tract he now lives on, to be laid off at the Upper end . . . hee paying the office what my Father left unpaid for the Clearing of the whole Tract."
Daughters: “All my household furniture now in possession and keeping of Cornelious Caluson in Passcatway, East New Jersey be equally divided btwn my three Daughters Sarah Elizabeth and Mary when they shall arrive to age of eighteen years.”


Witness: William Holmes, Jacob Wildman (p. 76)

NICHOLAS SEWARD of County of Loudoun

Dated: 3 Sept. 1762

Proved: 14 Apr. 1763 by oath of Martha Sorrell, and 10 May 1763 by oath of Steerman Chilton

Wife: Ann Seward “my estate whole and intire”

Executor: Wife, Anne Seward


Witness: Steerman Chilton, Elizabeth Chilton, Martha Sorrell

WILLIAM SHREVE

Inventory of William Shreve, Dec’d, taken 11th May 1763 by Nich: Minor, Jno. Davis, John Sinclair. (p. 79)

WILLIAM WEST, JUNR.

Inventory of William West, Junr. taken 2 May 1763 by Chas. Tyler, Chas. Tyler, Benjam. Hutchison, John Hall. (p. 82)

WILLIAM ONSLEY

In Accont of sale of Estate of William Onsley, Deceased


Cash payments made from estate to: Moses Preton, AEnecas Campbell, Gent., Anthony Russell, Leven Powell, Francis Horonimus, John Hunter on Judgment, Alexander Farrow for rent.

Returned 15th June 1763 by Thomas Onsley, Admin. (p. 83)

JOHN POULTNEY

Cash payments made from estate to:
Josiah Clapham—note of hand
Joseph McGeach—“crying at sale”
Joseph Hanney—note of hand
William Lucket—proved acct.
William Trammel—ditto
Thomas Gregg—“money left in Poultney’s hand”

Elizabeth Walker—
Richard Robert—proved acct.
William Woolard—ditto
Thomas Green—ditto
Abraham Dawson—ditto
John Sarky—ditto
Nicholas Minor—ditto
James Steere—“for getting up the Creatures and other services at both sales”

John Wesley—proved acct.
Philip Noland—ditto
Tarver Artist—ditto
Charles Russell—ditto
Anthony Russell—ditto
William Kirk—ditto
Michael Buskirk—ditto
Thomas Shepherd—ditto
Ens. Campbell—ditto
William Stark—ditto
John Hough’s account
Andrew Adams—proved acct.
To his subscription to Meeting House
To 200 a. purchased of Mahlon Janney for Anthony Poultney, his Son, agreeable to his will.

Quit rents paid Lee Massey. (p. 87)

SAMUEL PATTERSON

Inventory of Samuel Patterson, Dec’d, ordered Sept. 1762; returned 24 Sept. 1762 by Lee Massey and William Jones. (p. 93)

(To be continued in August Magazine)
PENSION AGENCY BOOKS

All of us are familiar with certain printed lists of Revolutionary pensioners which have been published as Senate Documents. Many partial ones have appeared in various publications from time to time. There is one extensive source of pension lists, however, which, possibly because of the fragile condition of the unrestored original records, is not yet available to the general public. These are the so-called Agency Books that were kept in the several states. Through the courtesy of Mr. Thomas M. Owen, who has charge of the Veterans Administration records at National Archives, we are permitted to copy and publish information from some of these rosters.

Information given in these records varies from that given in above mentioned Senate Documents, in that a list may show the soldier in a state other than the one in which he served, with possible information as to his transfer from one state to another and death date.

Some of the Agency Books, naturally, have not survived; but the existing ones show names of pensioners who applied under the several laws enacted from 1818 to 1853. Some names will appear under more than one Act, but will be carried on each list, even at the expense of repetition, as each one will show additional information, or at least indicate that the pensioner was living when the later law was enacted.

These first lists published are those found on the Missouri Agency Books, which, if helpful and interesting to our readers, may be followed by others.

Pensioner's name will be followed by rank, then date on which pension commenced. The death date, where shown, will be preceded by letter d. The number at end of each record is that of certificate issued to pensioner.

* * *

MISSOURI AGENCY ROLLS

March 18th 1818


ATHELL (or Ethell), Benjamin, Corp. Aug. 31, 1818. d. July 1, 1828. Trfd. from Ky. Nov. 1, 1826. #17,687.

BARCO, John, Pvt. Dec. 2, 1823. #19,199.


CAMPBELL, William, Pvt. — #20,080.

CHAMBERS, Benjamin, Lieut. — #18,985. Wid. applied under Act. 1832.

CHAMBERS, John, Pvt. — Trfd. to Ohio Oct. 25, 1835; re-trfd. from Ohio to Mo. Oct. 26, 1839. #17,459.

CHASE, Robert, Pvt. — d. May 2, 1831. #19,124.

COLLEY, Charles, Pvt. May 5, 1829. #11,745.

CROMISTER (or McCromister), James, Pvt. — #18,944.

DICKSON, Josiah, Pvt. — #5,341.

ETHELL (or Athell), Benjamin (See Athell).

FELLER, Peter Rocky (See Rocky Feller).

HENDRICK, Elijah, Pvt. — #18,517.

JOB, Enoch, Pvt. — #20,025.


LYNCH, Henry, Pvt. — Trfd. from Ky. Apr. 9, 1829. #49,073.

MCCROMISTER, James, Pvt. (See Cromister).


MATTHEWS, Frederick, Pvt. May 22, 1847. Trfd. from Miss. May — 1851. #3,139.

MILLER, George; Pvt. — d. June 15, 1830. #18,988.

RHODES, Samuel, Pvt. — d. Feb. 28, 1825. #12,143.

RICE, William B., Srgt. — Trfd. from Ind. May 9, 1827. #16,648.
Robertson, Edward, Pvt. —— #9,507.
Strickland, David, Sgt. —— #15,265.
Verden, James, Pvt. —— Trfd. to Ill. Oct. 5, 1838. #20,028.

May 15th 1828

Bedell, David, Dragoon. —— (Orig. No. 817). Trfd. from N. C. #845.
Bissell, David, Sgt., dec’d. —— Pens. ended Dec. 15, 1833. #1,145.
Goodman, Thomas, Matross. —— (Orig. No. 775). Trfd. from Ind. Jan. 10, 1844. #816.
Moore, Zachariah, Sgt. —— (Orig. No. 821). #922.
Smith, Charles, Trumpeter. —— (Orig. No. 890). Trfd. from Tenn. Mar. 18, 1843. #702.

June 7th 1832

Armstrong, William, Pvt. —— #13,362.
Ashcraft, Amos, Pvt. —— #19,737.
Allee, David, Pvt. —— #22,338.
Babcock, Sherman, Pvt. —— Trfd. from Wis. Sept. 12, 1845. #22,333.
Bailey, David, Pvt. —— #29,950.
Baker, Elijah, Pvt. —— #25,793.
Baker, Robert, Pvt. —— #19,814.
Barham, James, Pvt. —— Trfd. from Ky. Feb. 2, 1847. #19,417.
Bartlett, Edmund, Pvt. —— #22,341.
Berry, William, Pvt. & Sgt. —— #22,305.
Boren, William, Pvt. —— #19,932.
Boyd, Thomas, Senr., Pvt. —— #22,466.
Bradley, Leonard, Lieut. —— #19,816.
Brevard, Robert, Pvt. —— #31,638.
Brooks, Henry, Pvt. —— Trfd. from Ind. Apr. 9, 1835. #13,596.
Brown, Isham, —— #13,232.
Brown, William, Pvt. —— #31,332.
Bryant, Thomas, Pvt. —— Trfd. from Jonesboro, Tenn. Dec. 22, 1847. #5,932.
Bryant, William, Pvt. —— #22,339.
Bull, Thomas, Pvt. —— #19,815.
Burch, Zachariah, Pvt. —— #7,778.
Burchefield, Meshack, Pvt. of Inf. & Cav. —— #13,363.
Burkes, Samuel, Pvt. —— Trfd. from Ky. Sept. 25, 1840. #19,014.
Burnside, Robert, Pvt. —— Trfd. from Ky. Feb. 21, 1844. #25,392.
Burton, William, Pvt. & Sgt. —— #25,914.
Butler, William, Pvt. —— #25,815.
Bybee, Neilly, Pvt. —— Trfd. from Ky. Aug. 9, 1834. #1,948.
Caldwell, James, Pvt. —— d. Sept. 6, 1836. #25,939.
Cannon, James, Pvt. of Cav. —— #19,738.
Carr, George, Pvt. —— #22,344.
Cathey, George, Pvt. —— #26,120.
Chambers, Benjamin, Lieut. —— #410.
Chapman, Edmund, Pvt. —— #19,739.
Chappell, Abner, Pvt. —— #13,104.
CLUTTERBUCK, Reuben, Pvt. —— #25,794.
COBB, Samuel, Pvt. —— #22,342.
COCKRAN, John, Pvt. —— #13,248.
COFER, George, Corp. Apr. 18, 1836. #30,570.
COLVIN, Benjamin, Pvt. —— #19,950.
CONNELLY, John, Pvt. —— #7,982.
COOPER, Benjamin A., Lieut. Apr. 28, 1834. #26,825.
CROSS, Zachariah, Pvt. —— d. Feb. 27, 1838. #22,766.
CROWLEY, James, Pvt. Dec. 1, 1836. #30,875.
CUNNINGHAM, James, Pvt. #22,624.
CUNNINGHAM, John, Pvt. —— #22,343.
DAVIS, James, Srgt. Sept. 18, 1833. #19,817.
DEMASON, James, Pvt. May 2, 1833. #7,981.
DICKSON, Josiah, Pvt. Feb. 8, 1833. #5,341.
ELGIN, Samuel, Pvt. Sept. 28, 1833. #19,951.
ELSTON, Jonathan, Pvt. Jan. 6, 1834. #25,791.
EVANS, Jesse, Capt. Mar. 20, 1839. #31,610.
FERGUSON, Joshua, Pvt. July 16, 1834. #26,480.
FERGUSON, Moses, Pvt. Jan. 6, 1834. #25,792.
FINNEL, Charles, Pvt. Apr. 3, 1834. #26,203.
FLEMING, Mitchel, Pvt. May 21, 1833. d. Apr. 15, 1837. #13,158.
FORD, Alexander, Pvt. Sept. 4, 1835. #30,151.
FUGATE, James, Senr., Pvt. Sept. 14, 1842. #31,948.
GILL, Moses, Pvt. Apr. 28, 1833. #18,952.
GLASS, Michael, Pvt. May 24, 1833. #13,170.
GRAVES, Thomas, Srgt. Sept. 18, 1833. #19,818.
GREENWELL, Ignatius, Pvt. Sept. 18, 1840. #19,752.
HALL, William, Pvt. Sept. 18, 1833. #19,948.
HAWKINS, John, Pvt. Nov. 9, 1833. #22,472.
Increased from Pvt. to Capt. July 25, 1838.  
#29,882.

#19,966.

#26,417.

#30,407.

HILL, Thomas, Pvt. of Cav. Sept. 26, 1833.  
#19,944.  Wid. pensioned, Act. 1843, W. 7022.

HINKLE, Casper, Pvt. Mar. 12, 1834.  
#26,133.

HOLLAND, Thomas, Pvt. Aug. 16, 1833.  
Trfd. from Jonesboro, Tenn. June—1834.  
#19,216.

#7,720.

HUGHES, Joseph, Pvt. Apr. 28, 1834.  
d. Feb. 9, 1836.

HUNT, Jonathan, Pvt. Apr. 3, 1833.  
Trfd. from Ky. Feb. 21, 1844.  #26,603.

MARRIAGE RECORDS OF HURON COUNTY, OHIO  
July 19, 1835 to December 26, 1846

These marriage records, arranged alphabetically as to grooms' names, will run serially through November issue. An index to brides' names will be printed in the December Magazine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groom</th>
<th>Bride</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Married by:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbott, Aaron</td>
<td>Phebe M. Cherry</td>
<td>25 Apr. 1841</td>
<td>Saml Wadsworth, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbott, Asahel</td>
<td>Sally Greene</td>
<td>13 Sept. 1842</td>
<td>R. Sheldon, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbott, John B.</td>
<td>Martha Hollett</td>
<td>25 Apr. 1841</td>
<td>Rufus Sheldon, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbott, Luther</td>
<td>Almeda Felton</td>
<td>8 Nov. 1838</td>
<td>John Wheeler, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbott, Sylvester B.</td>
<td>Marietta Caswell</td>
<td>30 May 1838</td>
<td>John C. Myers, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aberstain, Conrad</td>
<td>Lana Sitzer</td>
<td>24 Feb. 1839</td>
<td>(Richland County)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams, Abraham</td>
<td>Mary Disbrow</td>
<td>13 June 1838</td>
<td>Joseph Prost, R.C.Pr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams, Leonard</td>
<td>Rachel Heath</td>
<td>16 Aug. 1840</td>
<td>Phineas Barber, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams, Sherwood</td>
<td>Electa Foote</td>
<td>29 Dec. 1838</td>
<td>John Kelly, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams, Warren C.</td>
<td>Elizabeth Selover</td>
<td>19 July 1835</td>
<td>David Johnson, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams, ——————</td>
<td>Sarah Crawford</td>
<td>———————</td>
<td>A. Wadsworth, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adcock, Daniel</td>
<td>Marcia J. Covell</td>
<td>8 Jan. 1846</td>
<td>Joseph Crawford, —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aker, John G.</td>
<td>Adelina Johnson</td>
<td>1 Nov. 1838</td>
<td>J. B. Parlin, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcott, Benjamin</td>
<td>Margaret Dewitt</td>
<td>3 Nov. 1839</td>
<td>Ebenezer Warner, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander, Russell</td>
<td>Emeline Niles</td>
<td>7 Oct. 1840</td>
<td>H. P. Silcox, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alrick, Thomas</td>
<td>Sarah Stafford</td>
<td>22 July 1844</td>
<td>John Niles, J.P.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(To be continued in August Magazine)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groom</th>
<th>Bride</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Married by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allen, Albert</td>
<td>Mary Débous</td>
<td>1 Jan. 1840</td>
<td>Benj. Ells, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen, Amasa C.</td>
<td>Sabra Rathbun</td>
<td>4 July 1840</td>
<td>Benjamin Ells, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen, Artemus</td>
<td>Elizabeth Pratt</td>
<td>21 Oct. 1843</td>
<td>Samuel M. Allen, —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen, Benjamin</td>
<td>Catherine</td>
<td>20 Jan. 1843</td>
<td>Dan'l S. Morse, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ames, Dwight</td>
<td>Clarissa C. Miner</td>
<td>9 Feb. 1844</td>
<td>Gilbert Crist, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amsden, Thomas G.</td>
<td>Harriet Williams</td>
<td>18 Sept. 1843</td>
<td>Eph'm Punderson, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anderson James</td>
<td>Anne E. Carney</td>
<td>29 Aug. 1843</td>
<td>Jesse Stow, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew, Arment</td>
<td>Susannah Zipp</td>
<td>22 Apr. 1846</td>
<td>Fr. Brunner, R.C.Pr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew, Hip</td>
<td>Mary Swaverly</td>
<td>19 Apr. 1845</td>
<td>Fr. Brunner, R.C.Pr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrews, William</td>
<td>Laura A. Maynard</td>
<td></td>
<td>John Kelly, M.G.</td>
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<td>Aplin, Horace</td>
<td>E. Peck</td>
<td>22 Jan. 1840</td>
<td>Alfred Newton, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Archer, Philip</td>
<td>Mariett Bowen</td>
<td>10 Nov. 1840</td>
<td>Aaron Abbott, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armstrong, Daniel</td>
<td>Sarah Ann White</td>
<td>20 Oct. 1844</td>
<td>Nathan E. Loring, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armstrong, Wm. H.</td>
<td>Hannah Mann</td>
<td>22 Apr. 1841</td>
<td>Oliver Burgess, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnold, Hiram</td>
<td>Hannah Reed</td>
<td>15 Sept. 1839</td>
<td>Wm. Allgood, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnold, James</td>
<td>Sally Tooly</td>
<td>26 Nov. 1842</td>
<td>E. M. Wright, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnold, Jonathan</td>
<td>Martha Beard</td>
<td>22 Dec. 1842</td>
<td>Peter Lane, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur, Robert</td>
<td>Margaret Easther</td>
<td>23 Jan. 1839</td>
<td>John Wheeler, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ashley, James</td>
<td>Polly McGee</td>
<td></td>
<td>John Wheeler, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ashley, Stephen</td>
<td>Lydia Marshall</td>
<td>1 Jan. 1840</td>
<td>Crawford White, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashring, Robert B.</td>
<td>Hannah Ives</td>
<td>18 July 1839</td>
<td>Thos. Johnston, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashton, William</td>
<td>Sally Birch</td>
<td>3 Jan. 1844</td>
<td>J. B. Parlin, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atherton, Rufus</td>
<td>Devilia Franklin</td>
<td>1 May 1844</td>
<td>Chas. B. Simmons, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atherton, Samuel</td>
<td>Clarissa Conger</td>
<td>1 Jan. 1839</td>
<td>E. P. Salmon, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Athin, Robert A.</td>
<td>Mariah Snow</td>
<td>14 Sept. 1839</td>
<td>Peter Latimer, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atkinson, Samuel</td>
<td>Julia Parsons</td>
<td>2 Jan. 1840</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atwood, Hiram</td>
<td>Mrs. Aseneth</td>
<td></td>
<td>Alpheus Manly, J.P.</td>
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<td>Austin, George</td>
<td>Amanda Elliott</td>
<td>12 Jan. 1843</td>
<td>Daniel S. Pond, J.P.</td>
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<td>Austin, Homer J.</td>
<td>Adaline Cherry</td>
<td>22 June 1845</td>
<td>John Kelly, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Avery, L. N.</td>
<td>Eliza M. Harkness</td>
<td></td>
<td>E. Thomas, M.D.V.</td>
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<td>Aves, Frederick W.</td>
<td>Fanny A. Damarch</td>
<td>18 July 1844</td>
<td>Robert McElhaney, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayres, Samuel</td>
<td>Mary Ann Warner</td>
<td>4 Jan. 1843</td>
<td>Truman Strong, —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor, Benjamin</td>
<td>Hester Johnson</td>
<td>1 July 1843</td>
<td>License issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacon, Almon T.</td>
<td>Cordelia C. Darling</td>
<td>31 Aug. 1843</td>
<td>James Shay, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bacon, William</td>
<td>Elizabeth Ann</td>
<td>10 Mar. 1839</td>
<td>Joseph Edwards, —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bailey, Lorenzo</td>
<td>Abigail Clark</td>
<td>2 Jan. 1839</td>
<td>N. D. Smith, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baker, Abijah</td>
<td>Juliett Burgett</td>
<td>27 Feb. 1840</td>
<td>Sam'l Wadsworth, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baker, Elisha L.</td>
<td>Nancy Washburn</td>
<td>1 Jan. 1840</td>
<td>H. Morgan, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baker, George A.</td>
<td>Mary W. Sizer</td>
<td>14 Mar. 1843</td>
<td>License issued.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ballard, Dewitt</td>
<td>Eliza Ann Seymour</td>
<td>25 July 1839</td>
<td>Hanophan Betts, —</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ballwig, Michael</td>
<td>Gertrude Sattig</td>
<td>7 Jan. 1845</td>
<td>Fr. Brunner, R.C.Pr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banta, Isaac</td>
<td>Mary Jeanette</td>
<td>1 May 1846</td>
<td>S. Bloomer, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barber, Abel</td>
<td>Mary Jane Peurl</td>
<td>28 Oct. 1828</td>
<td>Joshua Phillips, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barber, Moses</td>
<td>Phebe Ann Young</td>
<td>8 Apr. 1845</td>
<td>License issued.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barber, William D.</td>
<td>Julia Smith</td>
<td>30 Oct. 1844</td>
<td>Thomas Johnston, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barkelew, Henry A.</td>
<td>Charlotte L.</td>
<td>3 Apr. 1844</td>
<td>S. Wadsworth, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barker, Henry S.</td>
<td>Sarah Jane White</td>
<td>26 Sept. 1839</td>
<td>J. B. Parlin, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barker, John B.</td>
<td>Polly West</td>
<td>6 Dec. 1840</td>
<td>Rundle Palmer, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barker, John W.</td>
<td>Mary Ann Chandler</td>
<td>15 Nov. 1838</td>
<td>Sanford Sisson, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barker, Nelson</td>
<td>Adeline Hinkley</td>
<td>15 Oct. 1842</td>
<td>Hosea B. Pierce, M.G.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Groom**

- Barnes, Edward
- Barnes, John
- Barnes, Lewis
- Barnes, Loren
- Barnes, Myron C.
- Barnes, Robert
- Barnes, Seymour
- Barnes, Myron C.
- Barnhart, Ashbel
- Barnhart, John S.
- Barnum, Hiram
- Barnum, William L.
- Barrett, Algernon
- Barrett, Zelottess
- Barrow, James
- Barstow, Daniel
- Bartlett, Charles
- Bascom, Norman
- Batcheller, C.
- Batchelor, William
- Batdorf, Augustus
- Bates, Peter
- Bates, Walter
- Bathrick, Harrison
- Battles, Deloss
- Bawkin (Bawlin), Philip
- Baxter, Daniel
- Bayloss, Joseph
- Beach, Miles J.
- Beadle, Sammi
- Beaman, Andrew
- Bealman, Christian
- Beam, James F.
- Beattie, John
- Beckwith, Amon
- Beebe, Lewis
- Beebe, Roswell R.
- Beers, Lewis L.
- Belding, Henry B.
- Bell, James
- Bender, Xaver
- Benedict, James P.
- Benedict, Jonas
- Benjamin, Cornelius
- Benjamin, Eli
- Bennett, Jacob
- Bennett, Jinks
- Bennett, John

**Bride**

- Eliza Ann Dutton
- Mary B. McCullow
- Louisa Wilson
- Lydia Baker
- Mary Wilcox
- Polly Twaddle
- Mary Ann Wilbor
- Sarah Jennings
- Editha Spaulding
- Mary Ann Hand
- Catherine B. Newkirk
- Elizabeth Savin
- Mary Bassett
- Sarah Richards
- Margaret Sheldon
- Delia Baldwin
- Sepha Goodnough
- Sarah Corp
- Nancy Newcomb
- Susan Mead
- Parthena Cole
- Mary Ann Barnes
- Catherine Moslier
- Mary Smith
- Lodena Beanum
- Prudence Ann Guthrie
- Maria Mead
- Elizabeth Shuly
- Ann Jane Plank
- Phoebe Phillips
- Isabel Thom
- Charlotte Vaughn
- Jane Freeman
- May Young
- Dorothy A. Perry
- Eleanor Farley
- Christiani Close
- Victoria Shelly
- Malissa Heap
- Catharine Chapman
- Louisa R.
- Hanna Wheeler
- Lucy Anne Hasples
- Elizabeth Crawford
- Alvira Simmons

**Date**

- 11 Dec. 1845
- 1 Dec. 1845
- 21 May 1840
- 13 Sept. 1842
- 10 Feb. 1839
- 31 Jan. 1839
- 30 Mar. 1843
- — Dec. 1844
- 2 Oct. 1844
- 4 Feb. 1844
- 4 Sept. 1844
- 13 May 1841
- 26 May 1845
- 20 Oct. 1845
- 16 Apr. 1844
- 16 Sept. 1840
- 27 Oct. 1839
- 10 Jan. 1840
- 19 Mar. 1840
- 29 Jan. 1840
- 29 June 1838
- 29 June 1845
- 25 Apr. 1843
- 21 Nov. 1839
- 27 Oct. 1844
- 26 Jan. 1844
- 31 Jan. 1839
- 31 Jan. 1845
- 18 Nov. 1838
- 17 Nov. 1839
- 1 Mar. 1840
- 14 June 1843
- 10 Sept. 1838
- 2 Mar. 1845
- 22 Mar. 1843
- 2 Apr. 1844
- 29 July 1843
- 1 June 1845
- 14 Oct. 1841
- 20 Dec. 1841
- 7 Sept. 1841
- 22 Jan. 1839
- 25 June 1845
- 7 July 1839
- 26 May 1842
- 30 Dec. 1841
- 5 Dec. 1839
- 20 Mar. 1845
- 13 Sept. 1838
- 1 July 1841

**Married by:**

- Richard Biggs, M.G.
- R. S. Sheldon, J.P.
- A. G. Sutton, M.G.
- Aaron Abbott, M.G.
- Edward Baker, J.P.
- Fred'k A. Wildman, J.P.
- License issued.
- Wm. White, M.G.
- Abner Culver, J.P.
- F. P. Hall, M.G.
- Abner Sylvester
- F. A. Wildman, J.P.
- License issued.
- Arnold Knight, M.G.
- James Wilson, J.P.
- Zara W. Norton, M.G.
- Edward Baker, J.P.
- L. W. Wilcoxen, J.P.
- S. H. Barrett, —
- A. K. Barr, M.G.
- S. Pennewell, J.P.
- John Kelly, M.G.
- Peter Pham, M.G.
- Henophon Betts, V.D.M.
- Lyman Gelpin, M.G.
- Thomas Johnston, J.P.
- No minister named.
- Alfred Newton, M.G.
- J. W. Brookers, J.P.
- David Jemenway, J.P.
- O. W. Slocum, J.P.
- DeMorris Pratt, J.P.
- E. P. Salmon, M.G.
- License issued.
- James T. Eastman, M.G.
- A. K. Barr, M.G.
- Elder R. W. Vining
- Asa Curry, J.P.
- Alonzo Manly, J.P.
- Frederick A. Wildman, —
- License issued.
- H. Betts, M.G.
- Fr. Brunner, R.C.Pr.
- J. B. Parlin, M.G.
- John Kelly, M.G.
- S. B. Webster, M.G.
- Fred'k A. Wildman, J.P.
- Hugh Brown, J.P.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Groom</th>
<th>Bride</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Married by</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bennett, Joseph</td>
<td>Rachael Tappen</td>
<td>20 Oct. 1838</td>
<td>J. W. Brooks, J.P.</td>
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<td>Bertsch, Martin</td>
<td>Marie Hafman</td>
<td>4 May 1838</td>
<td>H. Schenheness, R.C.Pr.</td>
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<td>Bervier, Caleb</td>
<td>Cornelia Brinkerhoff</td>
<td>8 Mar. 1845</td>
<td>Enoch Conger, M.G.</td>
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<td>Phila Dewitt</td>
<td>5 Feb. 1845</td>
<td>Alex McPherson, J.P.</td>
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<td>Betts, Amos</td>
<td>Mary M. Darling</td>
<td>12 Sept. 1841</td>
<td>Alonzo Manly, J.P.</td>
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<td>Bevard, Hiram</td>
<td>Sally Beard</td>
<td>3 Mar. 1839</td>
<td>Thomas Johnson, J.P.</td>
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<td>Bevier, Ezekiel</td>
<td>Jane Willis</td>
<td>8 Jan. 1846</td>
<td>Thos. Bradley, M.G.</td>
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<td>Bevier, John D.</td>
<td>Elizabeth Dewitt</td>
<td>12 July 1844</td>
<td>Chas. W. Manahan, J.P.</td>
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<td>Bigelow, Philip D.</td>
<td>Harriet H. Frisbee</td>
<td>5 May 1840</td>
<td>A. Newton, M.G.</td>
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<td>Bigfields, James R.</td>
<td>Endolpha Biggle</td>
<td>6 May 1842</td>
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<td>Bill, Earl J.</td>
<td>Roxy Ann Allen</td>
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<td>Margaret Clauson</td>
<td>22 Jan. 1843</td>
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<td>Betsey Ann</td>
<td>10 Mar. 1844</td>
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<td>Rosamond Bonett</td>
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<td>Sarah Smith</td>
<td>7 Dec. 1843</td>
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<td>Black, Elam</td>
<td>Mrs. Amanda</td>
<td>1 Sept. 1838</td>
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<td>Maranda Hollis</td>
<td>11 Nov. 1843</td>
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<td>Mary Louise Hollis</td>
<td>19 Nov. 1839</td>
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<td>Lovina Price</td>
<td>11 Dec. 1845</td>
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<td>Anna Washburn</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Raver</td>
<td>13 May 1838</td>
<td>Jonathan Prentiss, J.P.</td>
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<td>Blaisdell, ———</td>
<td>Harriet Beardsley</td>
<td>27 Nov. 1838</td>
<td>E. Barker, J.P.</td>
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<td>Blakeman, Joel</td>
<td>Ann Kelsey</td>
<td>29 Nov. 1840</td>
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<td>Bliss, Charles</td>
<td>Hannah Ann Pettis</td>
<td>28 Aug. 1838</td>
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<td>Carolina Harkness</td>
<td>16 Oct. 1842</td>
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<td>Bliss, James</td>
<td>Aurelia Hickok</td>
<td>14 Feb. 1842</td>
<td>David Webb, J.P.</td>
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<td>Bliss, Noah</td>
<td>Mercia Fuller</td>
<td>5 May 1840</td>
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<td>Blodgett, George</td>
<td>Eunice Cornwall</td>
<td>15 Dec. 1844</td>
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<td>Blodgett, Hendrick</td>
<td>Lucinda Tatum</td>
<td>30 Aug. 1840</td>
<td>J. Wheeler, Elder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bloomen, Seely</td>
<td>Julia Ann Miller</td>
<td>6 Dec. 1840</td>
<td>John Wheeler, Elder</td>
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<td>Blume, Leo</td>
<td>Hannah Mires(z)</td>
<td>10 Nov. 1842</td>
<td>Edward Baker, J.P.</td>
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<td>Bodwell, Levi U.</td>
<td>Charlotte Day</td>
<td>14 July 1840</td>
<td>Fred'k Wildman, J.P.</td>
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<td>Bois, J. P.</td>
<td>Eliza Davis</td>
<td>14 Oct. 1839</td>
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<td>Lucinda Cole</td>
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<td>Bollenbacher, Charles</td>
<td>Catharina Mensch</td>
<td>23 Feb. 1843</td>
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<td>Bolt, Samuel W.</td>
<td>Delia Dunning</td>
<td>24 Dec. 1840</td>
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<td>Angelina Woodruff</td>
<td>12 Mar. 1840</td>
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<td>29 Nov. 1838</td>
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<td>Theodotia Shea</td>
<td>18 Aug. 1838</td>
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<td>Eliza West</td>
<td>14 Nov. 1844</td>
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<td>Maria Miner</td>
<td>16 Apr. 1846</td>
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<td>Mary Ann Cooper</td>
<td>— Oct. 1844</td>
<td>Wm. White, M.G.</td>
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<td>Boughten, George</td>
<td>Adeline Shelden</td>
<td>31 Aug. 1840</td>
<td>Eldad Barber, M.G.</td>
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<td>Mary Ann Ames</td>
<td>9 Aug. 1838</td>
<td>V. M. Goshorn, M.G.</td>
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<td>Sabra Quackenbuss</td>
<td>6 Mar. 1842</td>
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<td>Bowers, John</td>
<td>Fanny Jane Hodgins</td>
<td>15 May 1842</td>
<td>James Chollar, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bowes, Anthony-</td>
<td>Caroline Casabian</td>
<td>20 Feb. 1845</td>
<td>Fr. Brunner, R.C.Pr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groom</td>
<td>Bride</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Married by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Bowlinson, Anthony W.</td>
<td>Elsy B. Booth</td>
<td>9 June 1838</td>
<td>J. S. Sprague, J.P.</td>
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<td>Harriet Snyder</td>
<td>11 Aug. 1842</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boyer, George</td>
<td>Catharine Aerman (also Erman)</td>
<td>13 Jan. 1846</td>
<td>Fr. Brunner, R.C.Pr.</td>
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<td>Boyse, Henry</td>
<td>Sarah Ann Phelps</td>
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<td>Bradley, Darius</td>
<td>Hannah Memfield</td>
<td>7 Jan. 1840</td>
<td>T. P. Hall,—</td>
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<td>Bradley, David N.</td>
<td>Polly Merrifried</td>
<td>10 Jan. 1845</td>
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<td>Bradshaw, John H.</td>
<td>Ruth Felows</td>
<td>25 June 1846</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Davis</td>
<td>30 Nov. 1845</td>
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<td>Fredinia Carney</td>
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<td>Laura Ann Hosford</td>
<td>7 June 1845</td>
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<td>Brandbury, Conrad</td>
<td>Jane Malcolm</td>
<td>9 Dec. 1841</td>
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<td>Phila Dexter</td>
<td>7 July 1844</td>
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<td>Polly Lopyley</td>
<td>1 Jan. 1839</td>
<td>Alonzo Manly, J.P.</td>
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<td>31 Dec. 1840</td>
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<td>23 June 1844</td>
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<td>Margaret M. Williams</td>
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<td>Justina Greenwaldt</td>
<td>3 July 1845</td>
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<td>21 Mar. 1844</td>
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<td>14 Oct. 1840</td>
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<td>Hannah A. Corbin</td>
<td>12 May 1839</td>
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<td>Nancy Gifford</td>
<td>8 Sept. 1839</td>
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<td>Jane Brickerhoff</td>
<td>29 Nov. 1843</td>
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<td>Hellen Brownell</td>
<td>29 June 1840</td>
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<td>Jane Burr</td>
<td>13 —— 1841</td>
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<td>Lucy Ann C. Blodget</td>
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<td>(See Nicholas Breadman above.)</td>
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<td>10 July 1844</td>
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<td>7 May 1844</td>
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<td>1 Nov. 1842</td>
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<td>Mary Brown</td>
<td>24 Sept. 1842</td>
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<td>Florilla A. Beach</td>
<td>20 Sept. 1842</td>
<td>O. W. Storm, J.P.</td>
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<td>Brown, John</td>
<td>Magdalon (Merkel)</td>
<td>23 Apr. 1842</td>
<td>Fr. Jennings, R.C.Pr.</td>
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<td>Brown, John, Jr</td>
<td>Ann Eliza Prindle</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1842</td>
<td>J. B. Parlin, M.G.</td>
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<td>Brown, Joseph C.</td>
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<td>20 Dec. 1843</td>
<td>Aaron Abbott, A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown, Merritt</td>
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<td>30 June 1838</td>
<td>M. G. Society of Friends</td>
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<td>Brown, Nathaniel</td>
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<td>Daniel Gordon, J.P.</td>
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<td>Joseph Jones, —</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Wooley</td>
<td>20 Jan. 1842</td>
<td>R. Sheldon, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, William</td>
<td>Experience Hines</td>
<td>20 Feb. 1845</td>
<td>Elia Curtiss, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, William W.</td>
<td>Olive W. Twilling</td>
<td>11 Nov. 1843</td>
<td>Thomas Thompson, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruce, Harvey</td>
<td>Margaret Geisler</td>
<td>10 Nov. 1842</td>
<td>Jas. T. Eastman, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brugh, Frances</td>
<td>Anna Clemons</td>
<td>21 Apr. 1844</td>
<td>Robert C. McCChany, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brugh, George</td>
<td>Catherine Clemons</td>
<td>24 May 1838</td>
<td>Alonzo Manley, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brundage, Barlet W.</td>
<td>Mary Osburn</td>
<td>5 Mar. 1840</td>
<td>J. S. Sprague, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brundage, Zebulon, Jr.</td>
<td>Sarah Hendrix</td>
<td>6 May 1844</td>
<td>A. R. Craft, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buck, James</td>
<td>Letty Van Cleack</td>
<td>28 June 1845</td>
<td>W. G. Mead, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buck, John</td>
<td>Maria Glassford</td>
<td>11 Nov. 1845</td>
<td>License issued.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buckingham, Henry</td>
<td>Lucretia Burnett</td>
<td>29 June 1843</td>
<td>S. B. Webster, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckingham, James D.</td>
<td>Betsey M. Brown</td>
<td>13 Nov. 1845</td>
<td>Geo. W. Paddock, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckingham, Samuel</td>
<td>Julia Ann Camp</td>
<td>23 Mar. 1842</td>
<td>J. Roorback, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buersley, Israel</td>
<td>Susanna Fletcher</td>
<td>4 Jan. 1844</td>
<td>Simeon B. Bingham, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bugbee, George</td>
<td>Almira A. Child</td>
<td>21 Sept. 1841</td>
<td>J. A. Hart, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull, Eden W.</td>
<td>Olive Gordon</td>
<td>7 Sept. 1845</td>
<td>H. Brown, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bullenbacher, Henry</td>
<td>Eliza Lepley (Lepple)</td>
<td>19 Nov. 1844</td>
<td>James Shay, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullock, George</td>
<td>Ursula Claffin</td>
<td>18 Dec. 1844</td>
<td>Levi R. Sutton, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burgess, Harlow P.</td>
<td>Almira Philips</td>
<td>12 Jan. 1840</td>
<td>H. P. Sage, —</td>
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<td>Burn, James</td>
<td>Lavina Mead</td>
<td>14 Dec. 1840</td>
<td>Elijah S. Scott, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burn, Reuben B.</td>
<td>Hellen B. Shelton</td>
<td>16 Apr. 1846</td>
<td>F. P. Hall, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burns, James L., Jr.</td>
<td>Angeline Campbell</td>
<td>10 Feb. 1843</td>
<td>John Kelly, Elder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnick, Clementz</td>
<td>Mary Ann Sophronia Painter</td>
<td>1 July 1845</td>
<td>Fr. Brunner, R.C.Pr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burr, Bradford</td>
<td>Eliza H. Brannal</td>
<td>3 June 1844</td>
<td>J. J. Whitman, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burrass, Valentin</td>
<td>Sarah W. Green</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burpee, Benjamin</td>
<td>Elizabeth Ford</td>
<td>6 Apr. 1845</td>
<td>Samuel Burras, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bush, Timothy</td>
<td>Sarah E. Palmer</td>
<td>21 May 1842</td>
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<tr>
<td>Butler, David</td>
<td>Laura Peters</td>
<td>15 Mar. 1837</td>
<td>No minister named.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler, Edward</td>
<td>Mahaliah Archer</td>
<td>11 Dec. 1839</td>
<td>David Johnson, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler, Edward</td>
<td>Charlotte Baker</td>
<td>20 Nov. 1845</td>
<td>S. Wadsworth, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler, Henry</td>
<td>Sarah Clark</td>
<td>5 Sept. 1841</td>
<td>D. W. Brown, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Butt, John N.</td>
<td>Mariah Slater</td>
<td>14 Nov. 1844</td>
<td>Wm. C. Pierce, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groom</td>
<td>Bride</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Married by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Butter, Edward</td>
<td>Ann E. Hurlburt</td>
<td>1 June 1842</td>
<td>S. B. Webster, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Butter, John S.</td>
<td>(See Edward Butler.)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Cady, John</td>
<td>Margaret McKim</td>
<td>11 Sept. 1842</td>
<td>License issued</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caley, James</td>
<td>Jane Preston</td>
<td>2 July 1842</td>
<td>License issued</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caldwell, Joseph B.</td>
<td>Clarinda Moe</td>
<td>10 Nov. 1842</td>
<td>Henry H. Brown</td>
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<td>Calkin, Benjamin</td>
<td>Adeline Russell</td>
<td>26 Aug. 1841</td>
<td>E. M. Wright, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calkins, John</td>
<td>Mary Ann Potter</td>
<td>30 Aug. 1842</td>
<td>J. B. Parlin, M.G.</td>
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<td>Call, David C.</td>
<td>Eliza Grinold</td>
<td>31 Mar. 1836</td>
<td>Joseph Crawford, —</td>
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<td>Calwell, Joseph B.</td>
<td>(See Joseph B. Caldwell)</td>
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<td>Ione Ennis</td>
<td>17 Nov. 1839</td>
<td>Edward Baker, —</td>
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<tr>
<td>Can, John</td>
<td>Polly Edwards</td>
<td>3 May 1846</td>
<td>F. A. Wildman, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Can, Otha</td>
<td>Susan M. Rector</td>
<td>14 Sept. 1845</td>
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<td>Canfield, Allen</td>
<td>Maria Clark</td>
<td>22 Oct. 1844</td>
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<td>Marietta Johnson</td>
<td>27 Dec. 1843</td>
<td>Thea Backwell, M.G.</td>
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<td>Carey,</td>
<td>Lydia E. Beebe</td>
<td>30 Sept. 1845</td>
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<td>McDonough M.</td>
<td>Mrs. Devele</td>
<td>18 July 1838</td>
<td>H. Dwight, M.G.</td>
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<td>Cargill, David</td>
<td>Elizabeth Hawkins</td>
<td>15 Oct. 1841</td>
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<td>Carl, Daniel H.</td>
<td>Elizabeth Austin</td>
<td>31 Dec. 1845</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carlton, Luther</td>
<td>Anna Mary (Maria Ann) Reimer</td>
<td>7 Jan. 1845</td>
<td>Joseph Jones, M.G.</td>
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<td>Carney, Jacob</td>
<td>Melinda Huyck</td>
<td>17 Feb. 1840</td>
<td>F. M. S. Brunner, R.C.Pr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carpenter, Adna</td>
<td>Amy A. Foot</td>
<td>28 Dec. 1841</td>
<td>Abner Sylvester, M.G.</td>
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<td>Carpenter, Benjamin</td>
<td>Margaret Cline</td>
<td>23 Oct. 1844</td>
<td>M. Palmer, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carpenter, David</td>
<td>Esther Maria Sprague</td>
<td>9 J— 1843</td>
<td>Joseph Jones, M.G.</td>
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<td>Carpenter, Isaac</td>
<td>Mary Jane Cary</td>
<td>17 Dec. 1839</td>
<td>Joseph Jones, M.G.</td>
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<td>Carpenter, John</td>
<td>Harriet Price</td>
<td>4 July 1842</td>
<td>Elijah S. Scott, M.G.</td>
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<td>9 Apr. 1840</td>
<td>Abner Sylvester, M.G.</td>
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<td>Magdalene Calatian</td>
<td>12 Feb. 1839</td>
<td>Daniel S. Pond, J.P.</td>
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<td>Case, B. F.</td>
<td>Catharine Caywer</td>
<td>5 Oct. 1843</td>
<td>Joseph Prost, R.C.Pr.</td>
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<td>Case, James</td>
<td>Emma J. Jones</td>
<td>29 July 1841</td>
<td>Thomas Johnston, J.P.</td>
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<td>Case, William W.</td>
<td>Sarah Hines</td>
<td>1 Nov. 1845</td>
<td>William White, M.G.</td>
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<td>Emily Tupper</td>
<td>15 Dec. 1841</td>
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<td>17 July 1842</td>
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<td>Relief Stillwell</td>
<td>21 June 1840</td>
<td>Levi Mack, M.G.</td>
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<td>Mary Morton</td>
<td>14 Sept. 1843</td>
<td>James Green, Esq.</td>
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<td>Mary Ann Geisler</td>
<td>8 Mar. 1840</td>
<td>S. Pennewell, J.P.</td>
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<td>Sarah Chapin</td>
<td>22 Jan. 1839</td>
<td>H. Betts, M.G.</td>
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<td>Chapin, William</td>
<td>Mary E. Jerome</td>
<td>20 Feb. 1843</td>
<td>A. Newton, M.G.</td>
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<td>Marietta Goodrich</td>
<td>28 Jan. 1844</td>
<td>James Chollar, J.P.</td>
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<td>Chapman, Sonum</td>
<td>Almira Adams</td>
<td>10 Sept. 1844</td>
<td>James Greene, J.P.</td>
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<td>Esther Congshall</td>
<td>13 May 1846</td>
<td>Aaron Cook, J.P.</td>
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<td>Chappel, John</td>
<td>Harriet Taylor</td>
<td>14 Mar. 1839</td>
<td>Joseph Edwards, —</td>
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<td>(See Julius Chapman)</td>
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<td>Mary L. Sheldon</td>
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<td>Mary Fusselman</td>
<td>19 Nov. 1841</td>
<td>License issued</td>
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<td>Chase, Charles</td>
<td>Charlotte Felton</td>
<td>31 Dec. 1841</td>
<td>H. Gray, M.G.</td>
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</table>
BOOK REVIEWS


This book originally published in 1821 has long been a collector’s item. It is the only authentic, contemporary account of General Marion’s operations in South Carolina, and was written by William Dobein James who left school at the age of fifteen to join the militia under Gen. Marion, and whose father served under him with the rank of Major. In view of these facts, it seems almost unnecessary to dwell upon the merit of this book. It is, of course, invaluable from an historical standpoint, for the author tells in a fairly interesting and readable manner of the movements of Gen. Marion’s army and describes various battles. The reader gets an insight into conditions of the times, as well as having many a glimpse into the mode of living in South Carolina during the Revolutionary period. The book contains dozens of names of soldiers. Many of these are officers whose
services are probably well established, though not all are in the officer class. Privates are also named. An Appendix contains letters written to Gen. Marion.

A great service has been rendered the field of history and genealogy in the reprinting of this book. Possibly a few of the older libraries own a well-guarded copy, but for the many which do not, obtaining one has for years been out of the question. When a copy has very occasionally been placed in the market the price ran into hundreds of dollars. Students of history and genealogy alike will appreciate the advantage of having this particular book made available.

It will be interesting to the many friends and admirers of Mr. A. S. Salley to mention here that he has written the informative introduction to this new edition.


The author has purposely departed from the accepted form of the family genealogy, and in this book has given something of a survey of the Emison family in America, with allied lines of Baird, Posey, Rabb, Sinclair and other families. He has divided the book into five parts, viz: Historical Background, Origin of Kentucky Emisons, Origin and History of the Tennessee Emisons, Indiana Emison Collateral Families and an Appendix containing many records such as deeds, wills, land grants, Bible records, etc. Lineage charts in Parts II, III and IV enable the reader to locate any given descendant at a glance and to easily trace a line back to the earliest ancestor. The book is well indexed.

The various branches are far from complete as to names and data of descendants, but records found on early Emisons and members of allied families are included in order that interested descendants may use this volume as a basis for further research. Mr. Emison is continuing his work and has published a book at this point largely for the purpose of stimulating interest and making contacts with Emison descendants who can add to the collection.

In addition to the valuable court and family records included there are biographical sketches, and a number of illustrations which add interest—photographs and pictures of Emison homes.

The book is a convenient size, attractively bound in dark blue cloth, and it is a fine example of litho-printing.

Queries

Queries may be submitted by any reader, but must be limited to two at a time, with name and address of querist. Please give all information possible, particularly as to dates and locations. Use typewriter if possible. Queries conforming to these requirements will be printed in order received.

G-48. (a) Ladd-Roberts.—Thomas Plummer Ladd, b. Rockingham Co., N. C., 1810, had son Basil, b. Fayette Co., Indiana, 9 Apr. 1841; d. Wyoming, 1909; m. Miriam Emily, dau. of Andrew & Malinda (Gibbons) Roberts, who was b. in Indiana 13 Apr. 1862. Wanted name of Thomas Plummer Ladd's wife, with data; also name of his father, with all possible information, particularly Revolutionary service.

(b) Enoch Wright fought in Revolutionary war under Gen. Greene. The name of his father, with any other data on this family will be greatly appreciated. Mrs. Lee C. Stoddard, Manville, Wyoming.

G-48. (a) Lowder-Davidson.—Matthew Harrison Lowder, b. in Virginia, 1802; m. Aletha Davidson; lived near Verona, Lawrence Co., Missouri; to California during Gold Rush; later moved to Texas, where he d. at Joshua, Johnson Co. He had a brother, George W. Lowder, who was an attorney and in state legislature of Illinois. Wanted, names of his parents with data.

(b) Pollard-Covey.—George William Pollard b. (where?) 19 Sept. 1825; m. 7 May 1843, Eunice (?). Covey. Their dau., Leanah, b. Montgomery Co., Arkansas, 1 Apr. 1850; m. in Texas, 1867, Henry Clay Harris. Wanted, parents of George William Pollard, with all possible data. Mrs. O. F. Garrett, Box 302, Pecos, Texas.


(b) Flint-Leach.—Thomas Flint of Salem, Massachusetts, & wife, Ann, had dau. Elizabeth, who m. 20 May 1667, Sgst. John Leach. Wanted, the parents of Thomas Flint and his place of birth. Mrs. Albert LeRoy Brown, "Rocky Hill," Greeneville, Tennessee.

G-48. Nelson-Gooch.—James Nelson of Hanover Co., Virginia; d. 1823 and is bur. in Louisa Co.; m. Sallie Gooch (near relative of Governor Gooch). Their children were: Mary, m. Cole Harris; Louise Ann, m. Tom Harris;
Ophelia, m. Alexander Poindxeter; Lucy, m. Poindxeter; Hugh; Robert, m. Mary Nelson; Stephen; Andrew, who m. Jane Frances Crafton, and had: Mary Elizabeth, m. 1st cousin, William Thomas Crafton; Ida, m. Loving; Janette, Sydnor and moved from Richmond, Virginia, to John Winston. Wanted names of his parents 1823, served as private in 14th Regt., under Capt. Seattle, Washington; Rev. James Nelson of Richmond, Virginia, in. Kendall; Dr. Jeff Nelson, in. Gertrude (1804-1839) . She had brother, William Skinner Westhampton College). James Nelson, who d. 1840), dau. of William Major (1766-1845) & Mary Patterson (1769-1849) . All are bur. in Lauramie Twp., Tippecanoe Co., Indiana. Wanted, her parents. Was she a dau. of James Porter of Charlestown, N. H., who was a Rev. soldier in company of Capt. Abel Walker. This Capt. Walker was brother of queriest’s an-cestor, Samuel Walker of Shirley, Massachusetts. Miss Ethel May Norton, Macomb, Illinois.

**Answers**

Answers should be concisely stated, giving all information possible, with references and proof. They must bear full name and address of sender but if requested only initials will be printed. Type your answer exactly as the heading of the query to which it refers. Our system of numbering is as follows: A-48—January 1948; B-48—February 1948 and so on through K-48—December. Answers will be printed with letter indicating month in which the query appeared, followed by the year and in parentheses, the page number.

**It is important to enclose stamped envelope if you wish reply mailed on to querist.**

**D-48. (p. 313) (a) Mayberry.—Thomas Mayberry of Douglas Twp., Berks Co., Pen-nsylvania, d. 10 Mar. 1749. His son, William May-berry, d. 10 Feb. 1764, leaving sons, Thomas, Charles & Andrew; dau., Margaret (1758-1825), who m. in Berks Co., 6 August 1781, George Boone (1759-1824), who took Oath of Allegiance in Berks Co., 4 June 1778; Elizabeth, m. Peter Ashton of Reading, Pennsylvania. Your inquiry containing name “Mary Ann” suggests possibility of her be-longing to this family. Minnie H. Gearhart Mead (Mrs. A. E.), York, Nebraska.**

**D-48. (p. 313) Hatcher-Haskins-Caldwell.—An old paper in my possession states, “Nancy Haskins was the daughter of Robert Haskins.” I have seen letters of my grandfather, Isaac Hodgen Caldwell, stating that he visited a relative named Creed Haskins—no further proof as to Nancy Haskins. I do have in my possession the family Bible of Beverly & Phoebe (Hatcher) Caldwell, giving her birth date as May 16, 1782, and their marriage as December 22, 1801. A paper in handwriting of my aunt, the late Doctor Delia Caldwell, says “Ann (Nancy) Hatcher, wife of Henry, was born May 12, 1782; died October 7, 1829, married 11th of December 1779.” This aunt and myself both joined D.A.R. on services of Beverly and Phoebe (Hatcher) Caldwell, their marriage as December 22, 1801. A paper in handwriting of my aunt, the late Doctor Delia Caldwell, says “Ann (Nancy) Hatcher, wife of Henry, was born May 12, 1782; died October 7, 1829, married 11th of December 1779.” This aunt and myself both joined D.A.R. on services of Henry Hatcher, Nat’l Nos. 30.316 and 70.565, respectively. I am the dau. of Beverly C. Caldwell (1756-1946), son of Isaac Hodgen Caldwell (1717-1802), who was a son of Beverley Caldwell, 3 Oct. 1779 and Phoebe Hatcher, b. 22 Dec. 1801, d. 1857. Beverly was son of John Caldwell, b. 1748, who m. in 1775, Dicye Mann. Elizabeth R. Caldwell, 1870 East 90th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio.**
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

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632 Boulevard, Westfield, N. J.

Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr.  
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35 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Julius Young Talmanse  
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